AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

OCTOBER 15, 1941



Acer Platanoides

Oregon Association Holds Convention Landscape Planning and Planting The Nursery Industry in a World at War Selection of Broad-leaved Evergreens

Editorial

REDUNDANT VARIETIES.

For years discussion has been going on in Great Britain, as in this country, about reducing the number of varieties of plants in trade lists. There, as well as here, it was thought too many varieties were grown by nurserymen, and it would be advantageous to trade and public alike to eliminate what are termed abroad redundant varieties. The war brought action, and in recent months three committees of the Horticultural Trade Association have been working on this extremely difficult task. The result is a report distributed last month by the Horticultural Advertiser, the association's official organ, in the form of a 12-page pamphlet.

The committee on roses obtained from a large number of representative growers in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland marked lists of roses giving the varieties which, in their opinion, should be retained in commerce and those which should be discarded. The committee's list is of those varieties recommended for retention. Hybrid teas are listed in four groups in the order of their selling value. Group one, comprising those considered of best sales value, contains forty-five varieties; group two, thirty-nine; group three, fortyone, and group four, thirty, a total of 155 varieties. So it is apparent that the pruning has not been overdone. The list of ramblers contains eleven; climbing and pillar roses, twelve; dwarf polyanthas of the cluster type, twelve, and polyanthas of the tall large-flowered type, twelve.

The committee on fruit trees obtained a vote of fruit tree growers throughout that country on the varieties of fruits which should be retained or discarded. The list given is of varieties of fruit trees recommended for retention—forty-five apples, twenty-eight pears and thirty-two plums, and so on through the other stone fruits and berry plants.

The committee on trees, shrubs and climbers had a still more difficult job and found it impossible to publish a list of recommended species. Instead this list, in contrast to the

The Mirror of the Trade

preceding two lists, contains the names of trees, shrubs and vines to be discarded. This list occupies seven pages of the pamphlet and contains over 600 species and varieties.

While the Horticultural Trade Association committees do not expect complete agreement in their choices, it has been generally recognized that this action will reduce considerable waste, more important now that the British nurserymen must curtail the area devoted to ornamentals, to make more space for growing edible plants.

HIGHER PRICES.

Since more than one recent issue has noted the advance in prices of nurserymen's supplies and equipment, as well as the necessity of higher wages to cope with the labor shortage, it is no surprise to note the higher prices on many items of nursery stock in the catalogues of large wholesale firms just received by the trade.

While here and there in the list of ornamentals is an item appearing at the same prices as a year ago, the majority show markups of anywhere from ten to fifty per cent.

In view of current conditions and the rapid upward movement of prices in other lines, the increases were expected, and probably they are more moderate than some anticipated. Whether they are high enough to offset the advancing costs is a question.

At any rate, the public is likely to receive the consequent markups at retail without remark, being now accustomed to almost daily increases in staple lines.

THE PERSONAL TOUCH.

In any business, and especially the nurserymen's, the value of the personal touch with buyers is not to be overlooked. But it requires more than just that to build up a business which will hold customers and bring in new ones from year to year.

The public and the trade alike now make so many purchases from mailorder houses, chain stores and firms at a distance whose operators they have never seen that the personal touch has been lost in many of our transactions. These impersonally conducted business enterprises have won trade by economy of price, quality of merchandise and accuracy and promptness in handling orders.

Just the same, there are thousands upon thousands of small enterprises that carry on because of the personal touch. When they back it up with careful attention to orders and to their customers' interests, they draw the cream of the trade.

But it is more than ever necessary to maintain a competent organization at home while you go out among the buyers to develop more business in person.

DROUGHT IN EAST.

Autumn temperatures in the 80's along the northeastern seaboard have added to the difficulties and discouragements of a season that started with a drought last spring.

Federal weather stations in that section report an accumulated deficiency in rainfall of from three and one-half to nearly seven inches. September was exceptionally dry, onetenth of an inch of rain falling in New York city, where the normal rainfall is 3.38 inches. In mid-May the United States geological survey reported that streams in New England were considered below normal and that in parts of Connecticut there had been a general recession of ground water levels. The succeeding months have only added to the deficiency of soil moisture.

THE size of the nation's fruit crop in 1942 is expected to be about the same as in 1941, the smaller output of deciduous fruits being offset by a larger production of citrus fruits. Better price levels are expected because of higher consumer purchasing power and expansion in exports.

PRICES received by the nation's farmers for their products last anonth stood at the highest level since February, 1930, the federal marketing service reported. While they were paying more for purchases as well, the increase was less, so that farm product prices exceeded the average of prices paid, interest and taxes for the first time in twenty-one years.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

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The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

=OCTOBER 15, 1941=

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THEY COME BACK AGAIN

Note how the advertisers of last season are back again with their offers this fall—evident proof that the American Nurseryman made sales for them.

Note also that occasional advertisers become frequent advertisers, many taking space the year around at term rates.

What they have found out about the returns from advertising in these columns is useful to you, too.

Sell your stock through the American Nurseryman—quickly, easily, cheaply.

There's a place for you, large firm or small: 1 page, \$60.00; 1 column, \$20.00; 2-inch ad, \$4.00; classified ads, 20 cents per line (minimum order, \$1.00).

Oregon Association Holds Convention

By J. E. French, Secretary

The annual meeting of the Oregon Association of Nurserymen, held at the Heathman hotel, Portland, October 1, was opened by the president, Wayne E. McGill, who stated that the nursery industry is going through trying times, and all must make the best of the conditions, due to labor shortages, etc., because of national defense measures. "We must look to the holding of good laborers, and we must expect to pay more for supplies. Some of the added costs of products can somewhat be offset by higher prices for our commodities. We must go out and get the business and must put out a more attractive product. Increased cost of production will demand higher prices. Increased building of homes should mean better prices. We must watch over production, and curtailing of production should be done," asserted.

Melvin Moller gave the report of the finance and membership committee.

Fred Borsch and J. E. French, for the legislative committee, reported the change in the nurserymen's law and the obtaining of funds for experimental work and also \$2,500 for a fumigatorium.

E. "Mike" Dering gave the report for the transportation committee.

A. Doerner stated the railroad freight hearing would be at Chicago, October 6. President McGill suggested that those interested meet during the lunch hour to get some report for later in the afternoon.

J. E. French gave the report for the publicity committee. President McGill suggested that members give thought to obtaining publicity by writing for papers. C. B. Lewis and J. G. Bacher spoke on nurserymen's writing articles on when, how and where to use their products.

J. G. Bacher gave the report for the arboretum committee. He presented a resolution that the arboretum committee contact the similar committees of other local organizations so as to function actively.

J. S. Wieman gave the nursery service bureau report.

C. Bert Miller reported on his

eastern trip. He said business conditions seemed to be better than last year.

Wayne Melott gave a comprehensive report on the A. A. N. convention, relating the high lights of the trip.

Avery Steinmetz, past president of A. A. N., told how it feels to be a past president. He was proud of the fact he represented the Pacific coast region and Oregon. He stated that service is the thing upon which trade associations rest.

Reporting on alpines and perennials, Fred Borsch said that the demand for drought-resistant hardy plants was good. The past hot summer has shown that some of the newer introductions can take it, so far as heat and drought are concerned.

As to fruit and nut trees, Wayne Melott said, generally speaking, the supply was about normal. He believed first-quality trees would be cleaned up by the end of the spring season. The supply of walnut trees is below normal.

Wayne McGill said growing conditions during the summer had been excellent, but there likely would be a shortage of seedlings before the planting season is over next spring. "Most of us," he said, "trim seedlings for planting and then pack them away in storage sheds or heel them in the ground to await planting weather.



Wayne McGill.

Bad weather often delays planting, and before they can be put in the ground they are started into growth and sometimes in full leaf. This results in poor stands. Some members have found that if seedlings are packed in boxes after trimming and put in cold storage at 33 degrees they will remain in good dormant condition for planting at any time."

condition for planting at any time."

E. "Mike" Dering reported on roses as follows:

"The rose-growing branch of the Oregon nursery industry is about the same, I presume, as the rest of the industry in regard to prices and how many and what varieties to grow for the coming years. One doesn't know whether to hold production at a level figure or to decrease plantings. Surely it is no time to increase, with the labor situation such as it is. I have always been optimistic about the rose industry of Oregon, though. I have said many times, and I would like to repeat, there is still room for expansion in the state of Oregon if high-quality stock and the proper varieties are produced and sold at a

"As far as supply and demand go for the 1941-42 season, to the best of my knowledge there is a slightly increased supply, and almost all growers report being nearly sold up at slightly increased prices for this year. Surely there will not be a surplus on this item this year in Oregon. The national rose crop is again very short, according to the information I have received. California had a wet winter and spring, and during a trip there in May I observed many fields that were partially flooded. Texas, the largest rose-producing area in the United States, has a short crop to harvest this year. In other sections, such as Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, late, unseasonable frosts during May cut their production by thirty to fifty per cent. I believe that the Oregon rose growers are going to have one of the best years on record so far as cleanup sales and prices are concerned.

"To my knowledge the stand of cuttings and the roses available in this region for the 1942-43 season

will be a little short, due generally to a poor stand of cuttings caused by dry weather this fall. California rose growers have budded one of their largest crops for several years, as they had a good stand of cuttings in that region. Texas is reported to have budded one of the largest crops for the past several years. I have no report in this regard from the eastern states. Generally speaking, it looks as though there will be more roses for the 1942-43 season than there are for the present season. However, we are in hopes that the additional buying power of the public will easily take this up and that prices will not be affected by this condition."

Arthur Bowman presented an extensive report on bulb growing in the Pacific northwest. The present problem is the shortage of daffodils and bulbous irises, the result of an unusually long and favorable growing season which caused the bulbs to run largely to oversizes and break up. Earlier factors limiting bulb production were the removal of the quarantine restrictions by the federal government and the resulting reduction in planting of varieties that could not compete with imported bulbs, so that a serious shortage has developed since the war cut off imports. Estimated acreages in Oregon are: Narcissi, 700 acres; bulbous irises, 100 acres; tulips, 120 acres; regal and other lilies, 80 acres. In Washington, narcissi, 1,200 acres; bulbous irises, 400 acres; tulips, 250

At the afternoon session, Richard P. White, executive secretary of the A. A. N., spoke on national affairs of the industry, giving a comprehensive report. He covered much the same ground as in his address at the California convention, published on another page.

Charles H. Elray, Oregon branch manager of the wage-hour division, Department of Labor, spoke on the wage-hour law as affecting the horticultural industry. Nurserymen are allowed twelve hours a day, fifty-six hours per week, fourteen weeks per year, where the labor is on their own farm. If your truck carries an interstate commerce license the wage-hour law has no jurisdiction over the driver. Landscaping, planting and lawn construction come under this 14-week scale, but rock construction does not.

Charles Skinner spoke on "The Relationship of the Landscape Gardener and Nurserymen." He stressed the need for growing newer types of dwarf evergreen shrubs to fit the newer types of houses being built.

Dan O'Donnell, of the state inspection department of Washington, gave a few remarks upon the work there.

Frank McKennon, chief of the division of plant industry of the state department of agriculture, gave a report for the Western Plant Board.

Melvin Surface spoke on ornamentals and landscape work. He said the growing season this year has been better than usual for evergreens. Most stock is of higher quality, but the number of varieties will be limited. He says the outlook for the future looks good at least for two years.

Dr. Mote, entomologist at Oregon State College, told of the progress of the fumigatorium.

Election followed the report of the nominating committee as follows: President, Armin Doerner, Portland; vice-president, J. E. French, Portland; secretary, Sam Rich, Hillsboro, and treasurer, Melvin Moller, Fairview.

The board of trustees is composed of Wayne McGill, chairman; Fred Borsch, and J. Frank Schmidt.

TEXAS PRESIDENT.

Clark Kidd, elected president of the Texas Association of Nurserymen last month at the convention at Austin, was born October 6, 1912, at Kansas City, Mo., where he received his early education. He spent his freshman college year at the Univer-



Clark Kidd.

sity of Michigan and his sophomore year at Kansas City Junior College, where slight business training was received. He was an upperclassman in the school of journalism at the University of Missouri, where he won a varsity letter in track. He graduated with the future Mrs. Kidd (LaNelle Dean), both receiving a B.J. degree in 1934. After a year of social service work, he married the daughter of L. B. Dean, of the Arp Nursery Co., and became secretary-treasurer in partnership at Tyler, Tex.

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He concentrated on expanding the wholesale nursery business in pecan and fruit trees and rosebushes. Memberships are held in the Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Southern and American associations of nurserymen.

Mr. Kidd managed for four years the rose supply for the Texas rose festival (135,000 cut roses were used last year). This year he was elected vice-president of the festival association, vice-president of the Tyler Junior Chamber of Commerce, vice-president of East Texas Rose Growers' Association, vice-president of the Texas A. A. N. chapter and, finally, at 28, a president of the Texas Association of Nurserymen.

TEXAS SHORT COURSE.

The Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College will hold a nurserymen's short course in coöperation with the Texas Association of Nurserymen, October 30 to November 1. A somewhat different program than last year's has been worked out by J. F. Rosborough, extension horticulturist at the college, and the nurserymen's committee, composed of Howard W. Locke, Philip Scherz, C. C. McClung and Robert L. Mosty.

A general meeting will be held at 9 a. m., October 30, at which Dr. John Ratsek will discuss growing and handling nursery roses.

In the afternoon those in attendance will divide into three groups for instruction, one on materials and propagation, another on design and a third on cultural practices, including disease and insect control. These three groups will again work in separate laboratories in the two sessions October 31. On the final morning, November 1, the groups will come together for discussions on cost accounting, salesmanship and any questions which may be presented.

Landscape Planning and Planting

By Joseph P. Porter

After the designer has determined the character and form of plantings for the entrance of the home, he might next proceed to a consideration of satisfactory arrangements for the house corners and angles, the chimney, the porches and, if necessary after all these have been cared for, something more that will soften any large blank walls, ugly architecture or unsightly foundations. He will keep in mind these things: The size and mass of the house, the texture and type of its material, the complexity or simplicity of its architecture and its general form. word form as used here refers not to the bulk of the structure, but rather to how well the house fits and becomes a part of the land and to whether the building appears excessively tall, boxlike or blocky, or through the dominance of strong horizontal lines or low mass it appears solid and firm upon the land. Cognizance of these things assists both with the design in general and with the selection of the appropriate

Ernest Hemming's recent comments pleased me greatly (See "Williamsburg Gardens," issue of September 15.) They fit perfectly into the study we are now making. The problems of the nurseryman and landscape designer have been greatly complicated during recent decades because of the stupid and atrocious architectural monstrosities, with their almost unusable porches, their meaningless decorations and frills and their ugly high foundations. These universal errors and stupidities are in no way our fault, but they intensify and accentuate the importance of our consideration of the factors listed in the preceding paragraph. Some of these architectural errors can be covered up and hidden; others may be partially improved, but never can the whole situation be made truly good if the original house is poorly designed. Personally, I do not think that we should ever forget the precept that one error does not justify a second error. Let us allow the full blame to rest where it rightfully belongs. Then we must do our

plant materials.

VII. FRONT YARDS. Their Shrub Planting. Part 3.

Seventh of a series of monthly articles on the application of landscape architecture to the property of Mr. Average Citizen, by the professor of landscape design in the department of horticulture at Cornell University, continues discussion of the treatment of the public unit area, or front yard, as to shrub planting for various purposes.

best with the bad situation, avoiding any criticism of excess and too spectacular planting. And when the chance comes that we have a really good house upon which to work, we must give to it our best thought and produce for the owner and the community one more object lesson in dignified simple beauty.

Practically all house corners and the angles formed by changes in the direction of house walls require planting. This problem may be approached through certain questions, which I shall ask and then attempt to answer. Is a plant needed at all? The reply to this is usually affirmative, for both houses of the older type and those of contemporary design. The exceptions are difficult to cite, but when found they most frequently occur where the walls that form a corner are quite low, probably not over eight or nine feet high, and where the roof is either flat or else comes down rapidly with a long sweep toward the ground. Even so, in the majority of these cases, one good small plant chosen for compactness, richness of foliage and texture is desirable. Such a plant should be broader than it is tall, and its permanent height should be not over



Illustration 21.—A comparison with illustration 22 indicates the value of good house corner plantings.

Illustration 22.—In this situation we find the principles of composition cleverly satisfied and producing a pleasing result.

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Why is a plant needed at a house corner? Any homeowner may make this inquiry. I put this question to a group of students one day, and all but one gave me the amazing answer, "Because shrub plantings are needed at house corners." Wonderfully intelligent! I suspect that plants were originally set at house corners because someone accidentally discovered that when so placed the shrub looked right and the house looked better. This may be a reason, but it does not at all answer the question-"Why does the house look better?" We shall investigate that aspect.

The improvement is due to the fact that the plant, the land and the house taken together form a composition, and we know that things that harmonize together are both interesting and beautiful. A composition is nothing more than the combining of several items or elements that are different to form a single effect. The composition or effect produced may vary greatly in its interest and beauty. This variation of quality depends largely upon how well a few elementary principles have been observed in selecting and arranging the elements. In the case of the house corner the first principle is one called opposition. Opposition exists in this instance in the strong contrast set up between the vertical house walls, given added strength as they join to form the corner, and the horizontal effect of the lawn or ground (see illustration 21). The difference between the materials of the house and the lawn and their variance of color and texture also afford opposition.

Thus, the very fact of the house corner's standing upon the land provides the beginning of a composition. But it is not complete. There are other principles that should be considered, and if the plant is added, the designer has the opportunity to utilize these principles and secure the additional interest, strength and beauty that their satisfaction achieves. Here we have the first good reason for the use of a plant.

The plant becomes a third element in the composition. Its color, texture and form all provide a new contrast, but no part of the contrasting effect is so marked as the original opposition of house corner and lawn. As a matter of fact, the plant is actually functioning as a transition element definitely producing a better relationship between house and lawn. The texture and color of its foliage repeat the effect of lawn. Its breadth reflects the horizontal of the land. Its height lifts these qualities and effects and places them at a new elevation against the building. This obscures from view a portion of the corner with a corresponding reduction in the height effect of the visible architecture through the substitution of plant mass in its place. Moreover, whether the plant be tall or relatively low, it definitely repeats both the height effect of the tall corner and the horizontal of the land surface, thus giving us a rhythmic progression from flat lawn to breadth of planting and from the height of the shrub mass to the ultimate height of the architecture above (see illustration 23).

In this simple problem of the house corner, the two remaining

principles of composition, scale (relationship) and focalization (subordination) are closely associated. Scale has to do with the mass sizes or effects of the parts. Focalization deals with the degree in which the various elements of house, lawn and plant mass are emphasized or made important-to what extent the eve is brought to focus upon the effect that we wish to have dominant. The solution of these two factors (scale and focalization) will depend upon the individual problem. It is first influenced by the environment and size, quality, character and importance of the architecture. Secondly, it depends upon the will of the designer; whether he wishes to feature the corner to reduce its importance, or to make it quietly and subtly blend into other landscaped parts (see illustration 23). As far as scale is concerned, the designer must make certain that the plants used do not dwarf the corner or, conversely, that the corner does not appear so large and heavy that the plants become insignificant.

Scale is most frequently violated in relation to the use of shrubs, vines and evergreens. If either massive or minute, the effect is bad. They must produce the correct proportion. Shrubbery or solid-bodied evergreens that reach to the full height of the structure or vines that completely blanket the architecture are out of

scale.

Greater use should be made of trees for house corner plantings, but not all trees are satisfactory. Immediately and emphatically I would eliminate all of the firs (abies), spruces (picea), Douglas fir (pseudotsuga) and others of similar character. Their foliage extends too solidly to the ground; their outline or silhouette is too harsh and refuses to harmonize with any but the rustic architecture of mountain cabins. Hemlocks (tsuga), arbor-vitæ (thuja), Japanese cypress (retinispora) and cedar (juniperus) must be used with caution. All of these species will require occasional pruning, and this maintenance they will never receive. These plants actually function more as shrubs than as trees and as such, in time, may become too heavy for the situation. Nevertheless, they constitute a group that we are sometimes forced to employ in the solution of our problems, but the good designer avoids them whenever possible.

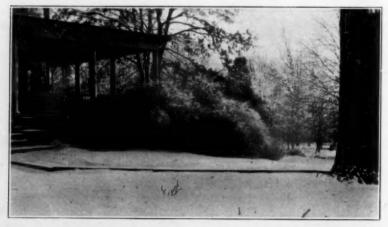


Illustration 23.—Corner plantings being structural and part of the house picture should look well in winter. The low broad mass of plants hides the change of grade and harmonizes with the house lines and lawns.

The best effect in trees is secured by those varieties of trees that show trunk growth to a height approximating eye level and that tend to be open-branched in habit, composed of a number of outward-reaching or horizontal and preferably picturesque main limbs. Neither their foliage nor the mass of the top should be too heavy, and normal to fine leaf-texture effects are superior to those that are large and coarse. Many trees of varying growth sizes fall in this category, of which in the north the families of betula, carpinus, cercis, cornus, ostrya, pinus and quercus provide ex-cellent material. Many of these are also suited to southern sections. For the south we might also suggest acacia, albizzia, jacaranda, lagerstræmia and photinia. Such types of trees rarely, if ever, violate the principle of scale (see issue of September 15, page 5, column 3, paragraph 2) and can be recommended for use either individually or in conjunction with shrubs or vines.

Another excellent effect, much neglected by contemporary plantsmen, is the use of a single large, leggy shrub for corner planting. The common lilac is an example of what I have in mind, but it must not be completely filled with sucker growth. The best appearance is obtained when most of the lower stems and branches are evident. An underplanting of good-quality, low-growing ground cover is usually provided beneath these plants. Too many people have spoken slurringly of "barestemmed plants." These words, as a catch phrase, have been used by individuals as a coercive argument for the justification of a lot of "spinach" called "facer material." There are certainly plenty of places where bare stems are objectionable and where good foliage should billow down to the turf or ground, but there is, likewise, a much-neglected opportunity for the employment of the unique, colorful and picturesque stem and branch effects of many splendid plants. Are these plants really less beautiful? Would we ever again clothe all our women in long dresses? Then why not employ some of those plants whose lack of modesty (?) reveals a new and useful beauty. Many of our old colonial plantings are of this type and we comment upon their loveliness.

In the above discussion we have answered in a general way such questions as what size plant or group is needed, what should be the general form or character of the plant and, to a certain extent, what kind of plant can be used. Naturally, territorial location, environment and ecological factors control the selection of the material and are a vital consideration. No matter how excellent a plant may be, if it will not develop properly in a given situation it becomes worthless. At the present time we shall omit any discussion of this phase of

best the Spanish, English and certain types of colonial. This also works well with American contemporary architecture, but with this style the plant arrangement must be emphatically simple. The neutralizing form of planting is suggested by nature and is always natural rather than artificial in its effect. It is soft and delicate and informal.

Formal styles of architecture, like the French, Italian and some colonial, are adapted best to a simple but



Illustration 24.—A heavy corner planting may be in keeping with massive architecture or it may be needed to hide a service area.

the problem and confine ourselves chiefly to the aspects of design. Perhaps a few more thoughts will be worth adding.

The character and form of plants selected will, in addition to what has been said, depend upon two more considerations: The architecture of the building and the effect the designer wishes to secure. The effect is frequently determined or dictated by the style and spirit of the architecture. Corner plantings may be made to do one of three things: To emphasize the corner (see small evergreen left of door in illustration 22), to neutralize and soften the corner (see left house corner in illustration 22), to obscure the corner (see illustration 24). This last purpose should be used least often. It is employed where the architectural work is decidedly bad or where the corner planting functions as a screen for service area or some other objectionable development. Plantings that neutralize the corner, adding intimate interest and charm, are used with informal styles of architecture, fitting

strong and usually quite formal type of corner planting. This same effect may also be used with our contemporary design. The plants composing such plantings do not suggest nature, but are formal. They function as a foil against the corner. Sometimes a single specimen such as a boxwood is sufficient; sometimes a large number of plants are compacted into a solid group. In either case, the mass of the plant is definite and stands in strong contrast to the building's corner.

All of these suggestions relate mainly to the outside corners of buildings. The corners or angles formed by changes of walls such as we get in the L-shaped house, and which I call inside corners, are treated quite differently. Plantings in these places are limited, for we have only ninety degrees of lawn or ground upon which to plant. The appearance will also limit the designer. Rarely, if ever, should masses of plants, especially tall-growing types, be jammed into these corners. A broad mass of ground cover or

very low shrubbery may be quite effective. A single tall plant, such as Viburnum Lentago or Rhus cotinus, set well back into the corner may be good. Perhaps the most pleasing effect I have seen was produced by the use of a fine-quality low shrub group (three plants of Taxus canadensis) and a vine (Hydrangea petiolaris) which climbed to the height of the eaves. Bignonia, wisteria, celastrus and euonymus are good types of vines for this position.

S. C. S. INVITES BIDS.

Last year the A. A. N. obtained authorization in Congress for the Soil Conservation Service and other agencies to contract with nurserymen for the growing of nursery stock. The Soil Conservation Service has been making use of this contractual authority and has been issuing invitations to nurserymen to bid. In some cases, the response from nurserymen has been poor, and A. A. N. officers fear the association will be placed in the position of having worked for an opportunity to obtain business that the trade does not really want.

September 19, invitations for bids were issued by the Soil Conservation Service from the regional office at Dayton, O., as follows:

N-191. 500 Robinia Pseudoacacia (black locust) 1-0 stock. For use in the state of Indiana. Bidding zone: States of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan. Delivery before March 15, 1943.

N-192. 500 Pinus Tæda (loblolly pine)
1-0 stock. For use in the states of Kentucky and Tennessee. Bidding zone:
States of Kentucky and Tennessee; Illinois and Indiana south of Quincy and Indianapolis, respectively; Missouri and Arkansas east of the ninty-fifth meridian; Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia north of the thirty-fifth parallel; Virginia and North Carolina and South Carolina west of a straight line between Bluefield, Va., and Augusta, Ga. Delivery before March 15. 1943.

hfth parallel; Virginia and North Carolina and South Carolina west of a straight line between Bluefield, Va., and Augusta, Ga. Delivery before March 15, 1943. N·193. 200 Pinus rigida (pitch pine) 1-1 or 2-0 stock. For use in Ohio. Bidding zone: Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia; Pennsylvania and New York west of Waynesboro and Rochester, respectively; Kentucky north of straight line between Henderson and Williamson. Delivery before March 15, 1944.

All nurserymen who are in a position to bid on the growing of this stock are urged to write to Dr. August E. Miller, Chief, Regional Nursery Division, Dayton, O., for copies of the bids. In doing so, they will show the trade's good faith with the Soil Conservation Service, which will undoubtedly lead to further and larger orders.

OBITUARY

Ralph S. Lake.

Ralph S. Lake, secretary and treasurer of the Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia., died October 3, at the age of 62. A heart attack is believed to have been the cause of death.

A son of the late David S. Lake, founder of the nursery industry at Shenandoah in 1870, Mr. Lake grew



Ralph S. Lake.

up in the business, which was his principal interest. The two brothers, A. F. Lake and Ralph S. Lake, were associated in the nursery where they were trained by their father. The long association of the two brothers in the firm is now broken by death.

Mrs. Lake, who was Miss Mary Caroline Farmer before her marriage, survives her husband. There are no children. In addition to the brother, Albert F. Lake, there is a sister, Mrs. R. E. (Clara) Gidley, of Strahan, Ia.

Mr. Lake was born at Shenandoah, December 18, 1878, and was educated in the public schools of the town. Later he took a business course at Western Normal College there.

The passing of Mr. Lake takes from Shenandoah a splendid man, unassuming, thrifty, a fine executive, conservative but yet progressive, one who contributed much to the growth of Shenandoah and to the nursery industry in general.

At noon, October 3, Ralph Lake passed away. His desk and his chair are vacant, and his dictaphone is silent.

We pause for a moment to pay tribute to a wonderful citizen, who all his life wholeheartedly gave his time, thought and energy to the building of his business. There are not many like him along the pathway of life. He came from a home where honesty was not a policy, but a principle, and where deceit could find no hiding. His father, David Lake, founded the nursery industry here in Shenandoah in 1870. Ralph, with the assistance of his brother Bert, was one of the principal links in making Shenandoah what it is today. It is difficult to think of his passing. He loved so well to live, and there were so many reasons for him to stay longer! I know of no man who has lived such a well rounded life, dealing with religious, political, farm and business affairs and successful in all.

There was only one Ralph Lake, and there is no one to fill the large place that he occupied in the hearts of his legion of friends. It is with sad hearts that we go on without him. But death is a part of nature's program. She has fixed it for all living creatures; so it must be good. He has worked hard and has gone his way, calm and triumphant.

Clarence Welch.

PLANT PATENTS ISSUED.

The following plant patents were issued September 23, according to Rummler, Rummler & Davis, Chicago patent lawyers:

No. 489. Chrysanthemum plant. August Kramer, Ontario, Cal., assignor to Kramer Bros. Nurseries, Ontario, Cal. A new and distinct variety of white multiflowered chrysanthemum plant, characterized particularly by its upright, vigorous growth; the dark color and distinctive pattern of notches of its foliage, its relatively late blooming season, the simultaneous opening of most of the blooms on a plant and its prolific production of single blooms of distinctive form.

No. 490. Chrysanthemum plant. John M. Good, Springfield, O., assignor to Good & Reese, Inc., Springfield, O., a corporation of Ohio. A distinct and new variety of chrysanthemum plant, characterized particularly by each stem's bearing large clusters of double flowers, with the color of each flower a blend of baby pink and dawn resulting in a color of peach

AFTER January 1 the address of the Benzinger Bros., now at 710 Evesham avenue, Baltimore, Md., will be Yeoho road, Sparks, Baltimore county, Md.

The Nursery Industry in a World at War

By Richard P. White

Because of the situation in which we find ourselves, the nursery industry confronts new problems every day. We have embarked upon a national policy. Whether we agree makes no difference. Nurserymen have an important part to play. This industry, like all others, is going to be hampered in its operations by increasing regulations, priorities, etc.

Our association is attempting to keep on top of all these problems. Recognizing the increasing restrictions and realizing from our past history that we have been mainly concerned with regulatory problems and agencies administering those regulations, we are set up to continue that work and to keep our industry going on the "business as usual" basis. However, that program "business as usual" is really as nonexistent as the dodo already and is no longer talked about.

We keep our association dynamic, constantly handling legislative problems affecting us, irrespective of state boundaries. Amendments to the interstate commerce act are pending in which we are concerned: they unfairly separate us from other types of agriculture. Because of the war psychology, it is almost impossible to get things moving in committee unless they have a defense angle. The chairman of the Senate committee in which these amendments are pending is absent a great deal of the time, but we will not give up until the problems of these unfair regulations are solved.

Nurserymen are reporting increased activity in investigations of nurseries by field forces of the wage-hour division of the Department of Labor. In some cases they do not know what it is all about. The field forces have been built up rapidly, and in specific units they frequently make misinterpretations of the law. For example, nursery employees who put burlap around plants in the field were said not to be agricultural workers. In another case, a nurseryman has been told that all labor, after the plants are actually dug, is to be considered nonagricultural.

The definition of agriculture in the

New problems faced in behalf of nurserymen by the executive headquarters of the American Association of Nurserymen, at Washington, D. C., were outlined by Secretary White in this address before the recent convention of the California Association of Nurserymen. It reveals rapid developments since the national convention only three months ago.

law reads as follows: "Agriculture includes farming in all its branches, and among other things includes the cultivation and tillage of the soil, dairying, the production, cultivation, growing and harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural commodities and any practices performed by a farmer or on a farm as an incident to or in conjunction with such farming operations, including preparation for market, delivery to storage or to market or to carrier for transportation to market."

There are many administrative difficulties, which up to present have been solved without trouble. We anticipate continued recurrences.

Much of the national association's effort is directed toward coöperation with state associations. There must be close coöperation by and between



Richard P. White.

the national and state associations. Here are a few indications of the lines this takes.

State wage-hour bills, in both legislative years 1939 and 1941, when forty-four state legislatures were meeting concurrently, confronted us in twenty-seven states. These bills were without exception more drastic in their provisions than the federal law. Some even made no provision for agricultural exemptions, the sponsors expecting that agriculture could operate on a 40-hour week. No bill was enacted in any state.

In unemployment compensation matters we have been firm in our belief that employees of nurserymen engaged in planting nursery stock on clients' premises are engaged in services of an agricultural character, but of this we have not been able to convince the social security board. In three or four states, court cases have been successfully fought. In New Jersey a decision was rendered just last month in favor of the contention that nursery employees working on the reglazing of greenhouses, adjustment of temperatures in greenhouses, etc., were agricultural employees. In New York the matter was carried through several appeals and a favorable decision obtained. Michigan has also received a favorable ruling.

The recurrent matter of the cumulative tax on growing nursery stock comes up when states are looking for new sources of revenue. It has been satisfactorily settled in every state where we have entered a contest. The last case was in Utah, where state officials had taxed growing stock rather heavily; with the aid of our file of decisions in other states, etc., and the preparation of a new brief, the nurserymen of that state won an overruling of the officials by the state taxation body.

For several years we have been urging state associations to tackle the problem of lien laws. Suppliers of plant materials for home beautification and utility should be protected by such laws, just as well as the plumber, carpenter and electrician. Amendments to lien laws of several states have been introduced. In 1939

we made no progress; in 1940, none. But in 1941, New Jersey, New York and Michigan, following the earlier lead of Oklahoma, amended their state lien laws so as to include nursery stock and the labor and materials necessary to installation. I advise associations in other states to take this up. The A. A. N.'s complete file will be made available to any state association.

Like the two men on the handcar, both national and state associations must pump together for the well-being of the industry. All programs should be integrated. They should be directed at the one primary object to make profits for our industry more reasonably certain of attainment. All of our association activity is directed toward that one objective. That is the principle upon which this country grew and became great, and without it there would be no need for an association.

Priority regulations affecting our industry include those on burlap, which has risen 100 per cent in price and of which we use 650,000 pounds per year, from India. The recently fixed price ceiling is eighty per cent of New York city quotations, and January 1 another drop of five per cent is due.

Complete priority exists at this time on twine, used in the production of hawsers and ropes for the navy. We shall increasingly use cotton.

The labor situation is extremely acute, especially on the east, west and Gulf coasts. We must make adjustments, as we cannot hope to meet wages which men can command in defense industry. Seventy per cent of the cost of production goes into labor.

Tools and machinery are more and more affected, with steel under full priority. An A-10 rating has been granted to farm machinery. I advise you to get your orders for repair equipment in early, as there will undoubtedly be delay. Estimate ahead on what you need.

Fuel is going up. There has been a tremendous scare in the east on crude oil as well as gasoline. Nurserymen have been rationed on the basis of their July consumption. One nurseryman in Pennsylvania who guaranteed, to make deliveries on a government job needed 300 gallons of gasoline for the delivery, and his

entire ration was 232 gallons for the month.

On shipping, October is the critical month for car shortage. If you are a shipper of carload lots, get them rolling. If you are a receiver, unload immediately when stock is delivered on the track and release the car for another load.

Taxes will go up, it is inevitable, and before these are paid they may be superseded by a higher tax bill. We must make adjustments in our business to meet them.

As to the bright side of the situation, there are three programs under way. First, the camouflage program, to conceal not only army and navy bases, but defense factories as well. There has been a lot of talk on this. but you and I cannot see much progress. I can assure you that, although slowly, it is moving. We have had conferences with General Marshall, General Schley, recently retired, and his successor, General Raybold, as well as Lieutenant Colonel St. Gaudens, the chief camouflage man in the army. A list of available plant materials has been compiled by our association, which, after summarization, is to be ready in printed form this month.

The second program in which we are interested is sponsored by the defense health and welfare administration, under the direction of Governor McNutt and directly in the charge of M. L. Wilson. It is directed toward the consumption of more fresh fruit and vegetables. The need became evident when reports of army doctors accumulated indicating that a large percentage of selectees were unfit for army duty because of malnutrition or bad food habits. It has been said that every individual in this country should consume at least twice what he is now consuming of the protective foods, fresh fruit and vegetables.

The fresh fruit and vegetable distributors have already produced a poster tying in with this program. The American people are going to demand more fruit, and they will be receptive to the planting of a small but adequate fruit garden next spring. It is up to us as nurserymen to supply the proper varieties for small fruit gardens, the country over, particularly in urban areas close to the cities and on the farms.

This brings me to the third program, which is just now being formu-

lated and is more closely allied to our industry. Plans are not yet completed, and the program has not yet been announced, but it is built around the purposes of the Mead bill, designed to encourage urban land use in the proper manner. But the program goes beyond this; it is a stupendous program aimed at getting the American people outdoors and digging in the soil. It is a program tying in with the nutrition program and studiously directed to allay war hysteria and to build morale.

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This association has served as a liaison between the government and the horticultural press, and the press is ready and anxious to take it up. We met at New York city with twenty-four editors of horticultural and agricultural papers, and they are ready to go ahead. Every nurseryman should be particularly interested in it. We should be willing to help.

These three programs hold out much promise to the industry and to the country. It would not be unwise to recommend in your spring catalogues and mailing pieces, "Gardens for health and security". Offer the public the type of fruit that takes a minimum of care. You have an opportunity to assist in this program and, by so doing, help the health of our people. Urge outdoor living rooms for personal comfort, relaxation and health.

EARLIEST of the winter meetings, the annual convention of the Minnesota State Nurserymen's Association will be held at the Lowry hotel, St. Paul, December 9 and 10.

A FEW days after the meeting of the Oregon Association of Nurserymen, when he was elected vice-president after serving as secretary for several years, J. E. French, Portland, Ore., departed on a two weeks' trip through California.

SECOND son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray P. Verhalen, Scottsville, Tex., Lieutenant Cameron Verhalen was married September 21 to Miss Inez. Higgins, of Marshall, Tex. After a honeymoon trip to Mexico, they will reside at Oildale, Cal. Lieutenant Verhalen is an instructor in the air corps at Bakersfield, Cal. Part in the ceremony was taken by the groom's three brothers, Stephen G., Raymond Patrick, Jr., and Jack.

Economics of Nursery Pest Control

By Claude Richards

During these days of high prices for labor and materials a careful survev of the economics of any operation is essential. There is a tendency to place pest control in that category of necessary evils that are always on the red-ink side of the ledger. This is the proper place for it, along with fertilization, irrigation, cultivation and other operations vitally important to the production of good plants. There would be as little point in trying to grow a plant without controlling its pests as there would be in trying to grow that same plant without irrigating it. The primary consideration is to control the pests as economically as possible. This is not accomplished by withholding the necessary treatment, but by combining and timing those treatments so as to derive the maximum benefit from a minimum amount of time and material. Spraying black scale while it is in the crawler stage and at the same time adding zinc for mottle-leaf control is a good example

The ability to recognize the insect and fungus pests of the plants is no doubt the primary prerequisite of economical pest control. A knowledge of the chemicals used for the control of these pests is just as important. Not that every nurseryman needs to be an organic chemist or know how to say dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenyl, but a fundamental knowledge of the more common fungi and insect pests, together with a basic conception of their specific controls, would help toward making pest control more economical.

The mechanics of application of materials are often the deciding factor of an economical spray job. Not just the fact that a leaf is hit or missed, but whether that leaf was hit hard and whether the wood on the inside of the shrub or tree was thoroughly wetted. It is obviously poor economics to start to spray a large plot of stock with a hand sprayer, or to spray a plant in a 4-inch pot with a large power rig. It is just as poor practice to spray a plant and not wet it well.

With many of the insecticides now

Dollars may be saved or lost according to the methods followed by the nurseryman in controlling insects and diseases on his stock. So there is real value to be found in the recommendations given in this talk at the convention of the California Association of Nurserymen from experience in a large nursery.

available "procedure of mix" is often a deciding factor in the relative toxicity of the spray. Thus the difference between a good job and a poor one lies in the entirely mechanical operation of mixing the spray ma-

The purchase of supplies for pest control depends upon the existing conditions of the market. There is little difference in prices of the various companies for the many chemicals and combinations of chemicals. Most of these materials are comparable in quality as well as price. Where they are bought is largely a matter of personal prejudice. Reductions for quantity purchases and cash discounts are available as in any other business.

When choosing a material there are certain general characteristics that must be considered: (1) Will it control the pests? (2) Will it cause injury to the plants? (3) Will it injure the operator? (4) Will it leave an unsightly residue? (5) How much does it cost?

It would seem that the question of whether or not it will control the pests has but one quite obvious answer, but there are several pests that are not always controlled, but often merely reduced by treatment. Notable among these are red scale, nematodes, rhizoctonia fungi, etc.

The margin of safety is quite small when an organism existing on another organism is being killed without causing injury to the host. When controlling insects, it is often possible to use an organic material such as derris or pyrethrum, or to use a poison that has a relatively low toxicity for plant life. In the control of fungi the problem of killing a plant upon or within a plant presents itself. Fortunately, most fungi are controlled by a specific, such as copper or sulphur, that can be applied in quantities that are toxic to the fungus but not to the host plant.

It is the responsibility of the operator that he take the proper precautions against incurring injury. The use of gas masks, respirators, rubber gloves and boots should be mandatory when such equipment is required for

Because of the unsightly residue left by dusts, they play a relatively unimportant role in nursery pest control. While it is usually cheaper to dust than to spray, the problem of visible residue makes the spray program more desirable. Certain sprays -Bordeaux in particular-leave residue and their use is avoided where possible.

The cost of a spray job must be balanced against its final achievement. The cost of the material, application and operating expense should be low enough not to influence greatly the value of the plant treated. This cost is affected by the quantity mixed. The material left in the tank at the end of a spray job must be figured in the cost of the job as well as the materials actually used. Being a few gallons short often causes some plants to be sprayed haphazardly in order to make the spray and the plants come out even. Such practice causes prompt reinfestation and is obviously poor economics.

There seems to be little place in nursery pest control for the use of parasites. Since there must be a sufficiently dense population of hosts before the parasites can do efficient work, and since parasitism is seldom over eighty per cent complete, it is of doubtful value to the nurseryman. Unless parasites and predators can be found that will clean up the pests and then themselves obligingly disappear, we shall have to sally forth each season with the edict, "Let us

In summary, the principal factors of an economical pest control program are: Being able to recognize the pests, knowing how to control them,

spray."

choosing the proper time to treat, using combination treatments where possible, buying supplies economically and doing a thorough job.

AWARD TO ADOLF MULLER.

September 26 was the anniversary of the birthday of "Johnny Appleseed." On that day Adolf Muller, Norristown, Pa., was given the "Johnny Appleseed" memorial certificate of recognition in honor of his years of unselfish and enthusiastic service to America in promoting appreciation and use of our native dogwoods and other native trees and shrubs. This award has been established by the Men's Garden Clubs of America.

The presentation was made at a rose conference held at the Red Rose Inn, West Grove, Pa., by John A. Fritz, president of the Men's Garden Club of Lancaster, Pa. He was introduced by C. Eugene Pfister, president of the Men's Garden Club of Highland Park, Ill., and second vice-president of the Men's Garden Clubs of America. Robert Pyle, president of the Conard-Pyle Co., was host of the day.

The story of "Johnny Appleseed" is a bright spot in our American folklore. "Johnny Appleseed" was Jonathan Chipman, born near Springfield, Mass., September 26, 1774. In early youth he had become a missionary for the Swedenborgian church. Each winter he journeyed back to Pennsylvania and gathered the apple seeds out of the rotting pomice at the cider mills. With the first turn of spring he was on his way again

down the Ohio with a canoeload of apple seeds, an ax, a spade and a Bible.

All who are acquainted with the work of Adolf Muller appreciate the complete fitness of his citation. Like "Johnny Appleseed," he has given away many thousands of seedlings as contributions to the country. These were of the flowering dogwood. Through his efforts more thousands of dogwood seeds were given and planted: roadside planting was done from Norristown to Valley Forge; two trees were planted at every schoolhouse in Montgomery county, Pa., and there are more than 200. He published a beautiful booklet. "Portraits of Dogwoods," and he and a friend, Sol Kurtz, made reels of colored movies which were shown throughout Pennsylvania and in several other states. It is chiefly due to Mr. Muller's efforts that Valley Forge park has been so planted that it is now the most outstanding dogwood plantation in the world. Constantly he has struggled against lack of public interest in our beautiful native plants. Still thinking of these, in accepting the parchment that was presented him, Mr. Muller gratefully said, "This is a truly historic occasion, because it is a long-delayed expression of appreciation of our native trees."

The picture of the presentation on this page shows, from left to right, C. Eugene Pfister; John A. Fritz; Montague Free, horticulturist, Brooklyn Botanic Garden; Adolf Muller; D. A. Kittermaster, first vice-president of Men's Garden Club of Highland Park; Frank W. Tracy, rosarian,

Present "Johnny Appleseed" Award to Adolf Muller.

Men's Garden Club of Lancaster, Pa., and Robert Pyle.

MICHIGAN PEACH SURVEY.

Inasmuch as the virus disease of Prunus virginiana and peach trees called X disease was found in Michigan this season, Leo V. Card, commissioner of agriculture, promulgated a regulation declaring the chokecherry to be a public menace and ordered it destroyed for a distance of 500 feet from peach orchards and 1,000 feet from peach nursery stock.

C. A. Boyer, director of the bureau of orchard and nursery inspection, reported October 6 that his men had just completed a survey of all of the peach nurseries in Michigan and they found no chokecherry either healthy or diseased within a distance of 1,000 feet of the peach nursery stock. This he found quite encouraging and an assurance that Michigan peach nursery stock is free from the X disease.

SOUTHWESTERN RATES.

December 1, southwestern nurserymen will have advantage of the new schedule of rates for which they have been working the past summer in southwestern freight bureau proposal 23144.

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Southwestern freight bureau rate notice 39,647, dated September 30, announced the effective date of December 1, 1941, of new rates on nursery stock as follows: "Trees, shrubs or vines, roots balled in earth as dug from nursery, ball completely burlapped and completely sewed or tied." The rating will be class 25, minimum weight 18,000 pounds, and class 20, minimum weight 30,000 pounds, subject to rule 34 and will apply between stations in southwestern states as follows: Arkansas, Louisiana west of the Mississippi river, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, also the greater part of southern Missouri.

For the present, at least, the rates will not apply to or through stations in Kansas or to Kansas City and St. Louis, but a further effort is being made to permit such publication.

HISTORIC trees of Missouri, with pictures of a number of them, were described in the September bulletin of the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis.

Selection of Broad-leaved Evergreens

By L. C. Chadwick

In the articles dealing with the selection of woody broad-leaved evergreens it has been necessary to limit the discussions pertaining to the uses of the plants selected and their adaptability to various environmental conditions. The following lists have been prepared as an aid to the use of these plants and to afford a source of information to which one may turn to find plants suitable for definite purposes.

These lists are not intended to be all-inclusive. They include, in the judgment of the compiler, many of the best of the woody broad-leaved evergreens for the various conditions given and when used under Ohio conditions or in regions where environmental conditions are similar. For the most part the choice is limited to the selected plants in each size group. Where the plants in the secondary list are especially suitable for some purpose, or exhibit outstanding characteristics, they are included in these lists. The genera, species, varieties and forms omitted are usually not so suitable for general use, because of less effective habit of growth and foliage or more exacting cultural conditions or because they are exceptionally rare in the trade.

A. SIZE

See alphabetical lists of selected plants, in articles, according to size groups.

B. HABIT OF GROWTH

(1) Weeping, pendulous or drooping branches

Group 3 Lonicera nitida Lonicera pileata Group 4

Berberis triacanthophora Leucothoë catesbæi

Group 5
Cotoneaster henryana
Cotoneaster rotundifolia
Cotoneaster salicifolia floccosa
Group 6

Elæagnus pungens reflexa

(2) Narrow, erect, columnar or pyr

(2) Narrow, erect, columnar or pyramidal

Group 4
Berberis gagnepaini
Berberis juliana B.P.I.
Group 5
Ilex crenata microphylla
Ilex crenata rotundifolia

Group 6 Ilex aquifolium pyramidalis compacta Ilex opaca (selected types) (3) Globose, symmetrical or roundheaded

Note: Many types show this growth habit. Only the best are included here.

Group 2 Calluna vulgaris Erica carnea

Group 3
Berberis buxifolia pygmæa
Buxus microphylla compacta
Buxus microphylla koreana
Buxus sempervirens myrtifolia
Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa
Daphne cneorum
Ilex crenata convexa
Ilex crenata (Kingsville type)
Pieris floribunda

Rhododendron indicum (hybrids) Rhododendron obtusum amœnum coccinea Rhododendron obtusum japonicum

Group 4
Berberis chenaulti
Berberis triacanthophora
Buxus sempervirens handsworthi
Buxus sempervirens Lynn Haven
Euonymus kiautschovica
Iliex glabra
Leucothoë catesbæi
Pyracantha coccinea pauciflora
Rhododendron carolinianum album
Rhododendron catawbiense
Rhododendron hybrids

Group 5

Buxus sempervirens angustifolia
Cotoneaster salicifolia floccosa
Kalmia latifolia (selected types)
Rhododendron maximum album
Rhododendron maximum purpureum

Group 6
Elæagnus pungens reflexa
Ilex opaca (selected types)
Osmanthus ilicifolius

(4) Horizontal or wide-spreading branches

Group 3
Berberis verruculosa
Cotoneaster microphylla
Group 4
Berberis chenaulti

Group 5 Ilex crenata microphylla Pyracantha coccinea lalandi

Group 6 Ilex opaca Ilex pernyi veitchi

(5) Irregular or open Group 3

Cotoneaster microphylla Kalmia angustifolia Group 4 Berberis julianæ B.P.I. Mahonia aquifolium Nandina domestica

Group 5
Kalmia latifolia
Mahonia bealei
Pyracantha coccinea lalandi
Viburnum rhytidophyllum
Group 6

Magnolia virginiana
(6) Rapid growth

Group 1
Euonymus fortunei (radicans)
Hedera helix
Lonicera japonica halliana

Group 2
Euonymus fortunei (radicans)
Euonymus fortunei (radicans) colorata
Hedera helix baltica
Pachysandra terminalis
Vinca minor bowles
Group 3

Euonymus fortunei (radicans) carrierei Lonicera nitida Lonicera pileata

Group 4
Euonymus kiautschovica (patens)
Leucothoë catesbæi
Nandina domestica

Pyracantha coccinea pauciflora Group 5

Cotoneaster salicifolia floccosa Pyracantha coccinea lalandi Viburnum rhytidophyllum Group 6

Group 6
Elæagnus pungens reflexa
Magnolia virginiana (glauca)
Group 7

Magnolia grandiflora

(7) Slow growth

Note: Many of the broad-leaved evergreens not in No. 6 above are of comparatively slow growth. Those in the following lists are among the slower-growing types under normal garden conditions.

Group 1
Euonymus fortunei (radicans) minima
Group 2

Euonymus fortunei (radicans) minima Leiophyllum buxifolium prostratum Vaccinium vitis-idæa minus

Group 3
Berberis buxifolia pygmæa
Berberis verruculosa
Buxus microphylla compacta
Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa
Ilex crenata convexa

Group 4 Ilex glabra

(8) Medium growth

Note: Many of the selected types not listed in Nos. 6 and 7 above may be considered to possess a medium rate of growth.

(9) Climbing by rootlike holdfasts
Group 1

Euonymus fortunei (radicans)
Euonymus fortunei (radicans) minima
Euonymus fortunei (radicans) vegeta
Hedera helix
Hedera helix baltica

(10) Climbing by twining of the stems

Akebia quinata Bignonia capreolata Lonicera japonica halliana

C. CULTURE

Relatively free from pests
 Note: Most of the broad-leaved evergreens in the selected and secondary lists, except those in No. 2 below, are relatively free from pests, under normal conditions.

(2) Subject to pests

Group 1
Euonymus fortunei (radicans) vegeta—

Group 2 Pachysandra terminalis—scale Vinca minor—blight Group 3
Buxus—red spider, leaf miner, canker
Cotoneaster—fire blight, scale
Euonymus fortunei (radicans) carrierei—
scale

Euonymus fortunei (radicans) vegeta scale

Group 4
Buxus—red spider, leaf miner, car ker
Euonymus kiautschovica (patens)—scale
Pyracantha coccinea pauciflora—fire blight
Group 5

Buxus—red spider, leaf miner, canker Cotoneaster salicifolia floccosa—fire blight, scale

Kalmia latifolia—leaf spot, twig blight Pyracantha coccinea lalandi—fire blight Rhododendron—lace fly, tip blight

Group 6 Elæagnus pungens reflexa—blight Ilex opaca—leaf miner

(3) Transplant best in the spring

Note: While some of the commoner, perfectly hardy types of broad-leaved evergreens can be transplanted safely in the fall in our locality, it is best to transplant most of them in the spring.

(4) Difficult to transplant or recovering slowly from transplanting

Note: Large specimens of many types recover slowly.

Group 1
Euonymus fortunei (radicans) vegeta

Group 2 Cotoneaster dammeri Epigæa repens Vaccinium vitis-idæa minus

Group 3
Daphne cneorum

Daphne cneorum
Euonymus fortunei (radicans) vegeta
Group 4

Pyracantha coccinea pauciflora Group 5

Cotoneaster salicifolia floccosa Mahonia bealei Pyracantha coccinea lalandi

(5) Pruning practices

(a) Prune heavily when planted

Note: Unless pot-grown or well rootpruned. Group 4

Pyracantha coccinea pauciflora Group 5

Cotoneaster salicifolia floccosa Pyracantha coccinea lalandi

Group 6 Ilex opaca Ilex pernyi

(b) Requiring little pruning or trimming at any time

Groups 1 and 2 Most selected and secondary types Groups 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

Note: Removal of old wood needs to be practiced occasionally. Most types not included in No. 3 below.

(c) Requiring medium pruning or trimming, especially when young

Group 3
Cotoneaster
Euonymus fortunei (radicans) carrierei
Euonymus fortunei (radicans) vegeta
Lonicera nitida
Lonicera pileata

Group 4
Berberis
Euonymus kiautschovica (patens)
Ilex glabra
Leucothoë catesbæi
Pyracantha coccinea pauciflora
Group 5

Cotoneaster salicifolia floccosa Ilex crenata microphylla Pyracantha coccinea lalandi Viburnum rhytidophyllum Group 6 Elæagnus pungens reflexa Ilex—most types Magnolia virginiana (glauca)

(6) Preferring or requiring an acid soil
Group 2

Andromeda glaucophylla Andromeda polifolia Arctostaphylos uva-ursi Calluna vulgaris Chamædaphne calyculata nana Epigæa repens Erica carnea Erica vagans Gaultheria procumbens Gaylussacia brachycera Loiseleuria procumbens Mitchella repens Phyllodoce cœrulea Potentilla tridentata Rhododendron lapponicum Vaccinium vitis-idæa minus Group 3

Chamædaphne calycalata
Kalmia angustifolia
Kalmia latifolia myrtifolia
Ledum grenlandicum compactum
Leiophyllum buxifolium
Leucothoë davisiæ
Leucothoë keiskei
Pieris floribunda
Rhododendron

Rhododendron
Group 4
Kalmia latifolia obtusata
Leucothoë catesbæi
Pieris japonica
Pieris japonica pygmæa
Rhododendron
Group 5
Kalmia latifolia

Rhododendron

(7) Preferring or requiring a rich, moist,
peaty soil and cool, partial shady
situation

Note: Limited to selected types and few common secondary types.

Group 2
Calluna vulgaris
Erica carnea
Erica vagans
Gaultheria procumbens
Mitchella repens
Vaccinium vitis-idæa minus

Group 3 Kalmia latifolia myrtifolia Pieris floribunda Rhododendron

Group 4

Leucothoë catesbæi Pieris japonica Rhododendron Group 5

Kalmia latifolia Rhododendron (8) Plants requiring Group 2

(8) Plants requiring or preferring full sun

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
Cotoneaster dammeri radicans
Potentilla tridentata
Teucrium chamædrys
Group 3
Berberis buxifolia pygmæa
Berberis verruculosa
Cotoneaster microphylla
Daphne cneorum

Yucca filamentosa
Group 4
Berberis chenaulti
Berberis julianæ
Berberis triacanthophora
Group 5
Cotoneaster salicifolia floccosa

(9) Plants requiring or preferring at least partial shade

Note: See also No. 7
Group 1
Hedera helix and varieties
Group 2
Hedera helix and varieties
Pachysandra terminalis
Group 3
Kalmia latifolia myrtifolia
Pieris floribunda
Rhododendron
Group 4
Leucothoë catesbæi
Pieris japonica
Rhododendron
Group 5
Kalmia latifolia

(10) Plants subject to winter injury unless given at least partial protection

Note: Southern types in secondary list not included. Group 1

Hedera helix and varieties Group 2 Calluna vulgaris Erica carnea

Rhododendron

Erica vagans Hedera helix and varieties Group 3 Berberis buxifolia pygmæa

Lonicera nitida Lonicera pileata Rhododendron indicum Rhododendron obtusum

Group 4
Leucothoë catesbæi
Mahonia aquifolium
Pieris japonica
Rhododendron
Group 5

Buxus Cotoneaster Ilex crenata latifolia Pyracantha coccinea lalandi Viburnum rhytidophyllum

Group 6
Ilex pernyi
Ilex aquifolium
Group 7
Magnolia grandiflora

ROBERT S. LEMON, who gave up the publishing of Real Gardening and merged it with the Gardener's Chronicle last spring, has become associate horticultural editor of American Home and assistant to E. L. D. Seymour, horticultural editor of that magazine since December, 1936.

PRESENT scarcity of cork because of the difficulty of getting it from Spain and Portugal, where most of it is produced, has brought out that plantings of cork trees set out in Los Angeles county, Cal., in 1914 and 1916 are alive and doing well. Fifteen to twenty years is required to produce a commercial cork tree, and none of the trees in this area are being grown commercially, but are planted along county roads. A study is now being made of the practicability of developing a cork industry in this section.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

Fall, 1941

SEEDLING	GS	
	100	1000
Abies arizonica, 6 to 8 ins	\$5.00	\$40.00
Abies concolor, 6 to 8 ins	3.50	30.00
Abies Fraseri, 2 to 3 ins	2.00	15.00
Abies homolepis, 4 to 6 ins	3.00	25.00
Abies holophylla, 4 to 6 ins.	3.00	25.00
Abies Veitchii, 4 to 6 ins	3.00	25.00
Berberis Thunbergii atropur-		
purea, 6 to 8 ins	2.00	15.00
Cratægus Oxyacantha, 15 to 18 ins	4.00	35.00
Cydonia japonica, 10 to 12		
ins	3.00	25.00
Cydonia pygmæa, 10 to 12		
ins	3.00	25.00
Ginkgo biloba, 8 to 10 ins	4.00	35.00
Ilex crenata, 3 to 6 ins	3.50	30.00
Picea excelsa, 4 to 8 ins	3.00	25.00
Picea excelsa, transpl., 6 to 8 ins.	4.50	40.00
Picea pungens glauca, 4 to 8		
ins	3.00	25.00
Pinus excelsa, 6 to 8 ins	3.50	30.00
Pinus flexilis, 4 to 6 ins	3.00	25.00
Pinus Mughus, 2 to 4 ins	3.50	30.00
Pinus Mughus, transpl., 4 to		
6 ins	5.00	45.00
Pinus resinosa, 6 to 8 ins	2.50	20.00
Pinus Strobus, 6 to 8 ins	2.50	20.00
Pseudotsuga Douglasii, 6 to		
8 ins	3.00	25.00
Syringa vulgaris, 4 to 6 ins.	2.50	20.00
Thuja occidentalis, 2 to 4	0.50	20.00
ins. ;	2.50	20.00
Tsuga caroliniana, 4 to 6 ins.	3.50	30.00
Tsuga canadensis, 4 to 6 ins.	5.00	45.00
Tsuga Sieboldii, 6 to 8 ins	5.00	45.00
Wisteria chinensis, 2-yr. seed- lings	3.50	30.00

CUTTINGS

Well established plants from	21/4-	in. pots
	10	100
Ilex crenata bullata	\$1.25	\$11.00
Juniperus depressa plumosa	1.25	11.00
Juniperus horizontalis, Bar		
Harbor	1.25	11.00
Juniperus hibernica	1.25	11.00
Juniperus Pfitzeriana	1.50	14.00
Retinispora filifera	1.25	11.00
Retinispora filifera aurea	1.25	11.00
Retinispora plumosa aurea	1.25	11.00
Retinispora plumosa aurea, Gold Dust	1.25	11.00

CUTTINGS—Con	t.	
Petinispora phymosa	10	10

Retinispora piumosa		
sulphurea	\$1.25	\$11.00
Retinispora pisifera aurea	1.25	11.00
Retinispora pisifera sulphurea	1.25	11.00
Taxus cuspidata	1.25	11.00
Taxus cuspidata capitata	1.25	11.00
Taxus cuspidata nana	1.25	11.00
Taxus cuspidata Thayeræ	1.25	11.00
Taxus media Brownii	1.25	11.00
Taxus media Hicksii	1.25	11.00
Taxus repandens	1.25	11.00
Thuja occidentalis compacta	1.25	11.00
Thuja occidentalis globosa nova	1.25	11.00
Thuja occidentalis Vervæne- ana		
Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis	1.25	11.00
Assorted varieties, your quantities of 500 or at \$10.00 per 10	more	

GRAFTED STOCK

from 2¼-in. pots
ready for delivery about May 1, 1942.
For Southern or far Western orders, stock
can be shipped in early March.
10 100

can be simpled in early	TATOTA	Alt.
	10	100
Acer palmatum atropurpure- um novum	\$3.00	\$27.50
Acer dissectum atropurpure-		
um	3.00	27.50
Cedrus atlantica glauca	4.00	35.00
Chamæcyparis obtusa gracilis		
nana compacta	3.00	27.50
Cornus florida alba plena	3.00	27.50
Cornus florida pendula	3.00	27.50
Cornus florida rubra	3.00	27.50
Fagus sylvatica pendula	3.00	27.50
Fagus sylvatica Riversii	3.00	27.50
Ilex opaca femina	3.00	27.50
Ilex opaca Howardii	3.00	27.50
Juniperus columnaris glauca	3.00	27.50
Juniperus columnaris viridis	3.00	27.50
Juniperus chinensis neabori-		
ensis	3.00	27.50
Juniperus chinensis Sargentii	3.00	27.50
Juniperus chinensis Sargentii		
glauca	3.00	27.50
Juniperus scopulorum glauca	3.00	27.50
Juniperus squamata	3.00	27.50
Juniperus squamata argenteo-		
variegata		
Juniperus squamata Meyeri	3.00	27.50

GRAFTED STOCK-Cont.

GRAFIED STOCK-	-Cont	
	10	100
Juniperus virginiana Burkii		\$27.50
Juniperus virginiana Canærtii	3.00	27.50
Juniperus virginiana elegan-		
tissima	3.00	27.50
Juniperus virginiana glauca	3.00	27.50
Juniperus virginiana globosa	3.00	27.50
Juniperus virginiana Keteleeri	3.00	27.50
Juniperus virginiana Kosteri	3.00	27.50
Juniperus virginiana Schottii	3.00	27.50
Juniperus virginiana pendula	3.00	27.50
Juniperus virginiana pyramid- alis	3.00	27.50
Juniperus virginiana pyramid-	3.00	27.30
iformis	3.00	27.50
Juniperus Sabina Von Ehron	3.00	27.50
Magnolia Alexandrina	3.50	32.50
Magnolia Halleana stellata	3.50	32.50
Magnolia Lennei	4.00	37.50
Magnolia Soulangeana		32.50
Magnolia Soulangeana nigra	3.50	32.50
Picea pungens Moerheimii	3.50	32.50
Pinus Cembra	3.00	27.50
Quercus Robur fastigiata	4.00	37.50
Thuja occidentalis Douglasii		
spiralis	2.50	22.50
Thuja occidentalis elegantis-		
sima	2.50	22.50
Thuja occidentalis lutea, Geo.		
Peabody	2.50	22.50
Thuja occidentalis lutea,	2.50	22 50
B. & A. type		22.50
Thuja occidentalis nigra Thuja occidentalis Rosen-	2.50	22.50
thalii	2.50	22,50
Thuja occidentalis Wareana	2.50	22.30
(sibirica)	2.50	22,50
Thuja orientalis aurea nana	2.25	20.00
Thuja orientalis conspicua		20.00
Thuja orientalis elegantissima	2.25	20.00
Taxus media Brownii		27.50
Taxus media Hatfieldii	3.00	27.50
Tsuga canadensis pendula	3.00	27.50
Tongs camadensis penduia	2100	2000

NOTICE

You can save 10 per cent on the price of your grafts, if you will place your order before January 1, 1942. Early orders are a help to us in making up our propagating list, and we are giving you the benefit of this by allowing this special discount.

TERMS

Prices in this list are net cash f.o.b. Mountain View, N. J., but the usual terms will be extended to those of established credit. No goods sent c.o.d. unless 25 per cent of amount is sent with order. Five of one kind will be billed at the 10 rate, 25 at the 100 rate, 250 at the 1000 rate.

From those not acquainted with our stock a trial order will be appreciated.

Packing extra at cost.

HESS' NURSERIES Mountain View, N. J.

State Meetings

COLORADO TRIES AGAIN.

Again an effort is being made to establish the Colorado Nurserymen's Association as an active and continuing body. Temporary officers were elected at a dinner meeting at Denver, October 6, with twenty-seven present, representing twenty-four firms, besides two out-of-state guests, R. P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, and Lloyd Moffet, of the Plumfield Nurseries, Fremont, Neb.

F. Herbert Gates, of the state department of agriculture, was temporary chairman. Arriving that afternoon by plane from Salt Lake City, Dr. White addressed the meeting, telling them some of the things that a state association could do, illustrating his several points with examples from the work done by associations of nurserymen in other states. The meeting was then thrown open for discussion. After reviewing the failures of the past, the members unanimously favored another attempt at organization.

Temporary officers were elected to draw up a constitution, by-laws and qualifications for membership, for presentation at a later meeting. The officers are: President, Clayton Watkins, Kinghorn Nursery, Fort Collins; vice-president, Miss Molly Marriage, Upton Gardens, Colorado Springs; secretary-treasurer, George Kelley, Arapahoe Acres, Littleton.

To serve with the officers on the executive committee were chosen Scott Willmore, of W. W. Willmore Nurseries, Denver; Carl Ferguson, Northern Nurseries, Denver; Jake Kroh, Kroh Bros., Loveland, and R. J. Curry, Fort Morgan Nurseries, Fort Morgan.

MISSISSIPPI MEETING.

Over 100 persons registered at the third annual convention of the Mississippi Florists' and Nurserymen's Association, at Jackson, September 24 and 25.

At the general session for both groups on the first day, R. O. Monosmith, state extension horticulturist. spoke on "The Complete Home

Landscape," illustrating his talk with color slides and sketches.

The second day, the nurserymen met while the florists held a design school. Mr. Monosmith talked on "The Nurserymen's Show Window," using colored slides of the display grounds of several nurserymen of the

J. P. Kislanko, state inspector, discussed the control of important insect pests in the nursery.

F. S. Batson, of Mississippi State College, illustrated with color slides ways in which annuals and herbaceous perennials may be used in the landscape.

T. E. Ashley, of the college horticultural department, talked on fruits, confining his remarks mostly to peach varieties and cultural practices.

Color slides of nursery stock were shown by Stephen Verhalen, Scottsville, Tex.

W. W. Broome, Vicksburg, was elected president; John Harkins, Jackson, vice-president representing the florists, and I. H. Bass, Jr., Lumberton, vice-president representing the nurserymen, and F. S. Batson, State College, secretary-treasurer. Biloxi made a strong bid for next year's meeting.

Several displays of florists' supplies were made and one of nursery stock by the Verhalen Nursery Co., Scottsville, Tex.

WINS ST. LOUIS AWARD.

The O. E. Goetz Nurseries, St. Louis, Mo., won first prize for 1941 in the commercial class in the contest of the Henry Shaw Gardenway Association. This association awards a prize annually to the most attractive and best kept commercial establishment along highway 66, between the Missouri Botanical Garden's extension at Gray Summit, Mo., and the St. Louis city limits.

The prize consisted of a cash award of \$20, with a certificate of first-prize award for 1941. A bronze plaque goes with the award, to be held for the year.

THE last week in September brought a granddaughter to Clark Gardner, president of the Gardner Nursery Co., Osage, Ia., in the person of Miss Diane Grace Gardner, daughter of Robert Gardner and his wife, Allene.

THE low bid of \$7,932 for landscaping of the defense housing project at Charlotte, N. C., was submitted by Harkey Bros. Nursery, Inc. Other bids submitted were Mecklenburg Nurseries, Charlotte, \$9,865; Howell Nurseries, Knoxville, Tenn., \$11,900; Howard-Hickory Co., Hickory, \$12,393, and Carolina Floral Nurseries, Charleston, S. C., \$15,123.

JUNIPERUS

PLATTE RIVER TYPE RED CEDAR

TWICE TRANSPLANTED SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. FREE PACKING. CASH PLEASE.

Per 500 12 to 18 inches 18 to 24 inches 3 to 6-inch one-year seedlings from beds.... 16.50



Platte River 2-Yr. Transplants

River Red Cedar Seed will germinate spring of 1942 if planted this fall according to directions which we furnish with all orders for

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Red Cedar in ONE

YEAR from seed.

Our CLEANED AND

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seed. Prices: ½ 1b., \$1.80. ½ 1b., \$3.40. 1 1b., \$6.25 PRE-PAID. Seed will average about 20,000 seeds per pound.

ORDER EARLY

PRITCHARD NURSERIES.

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herwood's Evergreen Lining-out Stock

Fine stocks of coniferous and broad-leaved evergreens for lining out, fall and spring planting. Many new as well as standard varieties. Prices amazingly low for quality stock. Sherwood Nursery Co. pays the express. No packing charge.

Progressive nurserymen everywhere are looking for new and desirable varieties adapted to their localities. The following are a few varieties and grades taken from our new 1942 catalogue:

	The following are a few varieties and gr		taken	from our new 1942 catalogue:		
	Abelia grandifiora, splendid for foundation and mass plantings, 12 to 18 ins., T	100 \$10.00	1000 880.00	Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana, a universal favor- ite, 6 to 8 ins., T.	100	1000
	Abelia grandiflora sherwoodi, compact, new dwarf, already a favorite, 12 to 18 ins., T.	10.00		Juniperus communis depressa aurea, heavy golden foliage, low-growing, 4 to 6 ins., T.	9.00	72.00
	conifer, 2 to 4 ins. T.	4.00		Juniperus communis hibernica fastigiata, dense narrow column, 6 to 8 ins., T.	9,00	72.00
	Ajuga reptans rubra, worthy evergreen ground cover for shady locations, 1-yr. plants	4.00		Juniperus contorta, unique and decidedly attrac-		
	Aucuba japonica, large deep green leaves of solid color, 4 to 6 ins. T.			Juniperus horizontalis, creeper, with dense steel-	8.00	64.00
	Aucuba Japonica, pollenizers for heavy berry pro- duction, 4 to 6 ins., T.	6.00		blue foliage, 6 to 8 ins., T	9,00	72.00
	Aucuba Japonica nana, dark green dwarf, masses			6 to 8 ins., T	9.00	72.00
	of large red berries, 2 to 4 ins., T. Aucuba japonica variegata, fine for the shady corner, 10 to 12 ins., TT.	7.00	56.90	Juniperus virginiana, blue strain of great hardle	8.00	64.00
	Azalea altaciarense, large orange and vellow flow-	11.00		ness, 12 to 15 ins., TT. Juniperus virginiana kosteri, a most perfect grow-	11.00	88.00
	ers, a superb species, 2 to 4 ins., T	6 00	48.00	ing creeper, 4 to 6 ing. T.	8.00	64.00
	of colors, 2 to 4 ins., T	0.00	48.00	Kalmia latifolia, large glossy foliage, bouquets of pink flowers, 10 to 12 ins. T Kalmia polifolia, lovely small-leaved dwarf from	13.00	104.00
	sistible appeal, 4 to 6 ins	5.00	40.00	the high Cascades, 6 to 8 ins. T Leucothoe catesbei, brilliant winter foliage, clus-	10,00	80,00
	buds	15.00	120.00	ters of white flowers, 6 to 8 ins. T.	7.00	56.00
	Azalea sherwoodi, low-growing, compact, orchid flower, 8 to 10 ins., TT	14.00	112.00	Linnæa borealis longiflora, dainty evergreen trailer, native of the Cascades, 1-yr., T	7.00	56.00
	Azalea sinensis, the yellow mollis, flowers in heavy masses, 2 to 4 ins	4.00	32.00	Ligustrum Incidum, thick glossy evergreen leaves.	12.00	96.00
	Berberis darwini, deep green, glossy foliage, orange flowers, 8 to 10 ins., TT	10.00	80.00	15 to 18 ins. TT Mahonia aquifolium, one of Oregon's wonderful decorative shrubs, 10 to 12 ins. T.	10.00	80,00
	Berberls verruculosa, one of the hardiest and best, 10 to 12 ins., T	11.00	88.00	Nandina domestica, long, slender, frond-like leaves, red berries, 8 to 10 ins	8,00	64.00
	Berberis wilsonæ, delightful fall coloring in foli- age and berries, 4 to 6 ins., T	6.00		Osmanthus aquifolium, sturdy habit, masses of fragrant white flowers, 8 to 10 ins., TT	10.00	80,00
	Buxus sempervirens arborescens, the old standard	5.00		Pentstemon menziesii, tidy evergreen mound from	6.00	48.00
	favorite, 2 to 4 ins., T. Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa, thick, slow-	6.00	48.00	Oregon's timber line, 1-yr., T	12.00	96.00
	growing border plant, 2 to 4 ins., T			in the new growth, 8 to 10 ins., TT		
	Camellia japonica, double, red, fine plant, 4 to 6	5,00	40.00	alpine heather, 4 to 6 ins., T	8.00	64.00
	Camellia japonica, Pink Perfection, one of the	14.00	112.00	Picea excelsa, holds a place of deserved esteem.	5.00	40.00
	favorites, 4 to 6 ins., T	14.00	112.00	4 to 6 ins., T	5.00	40.00
		10.00	80.00	ground, a tree of perfection, 2 to 4 ins., T Picea pungens glauca, hardy, symmetrical and	5.00	40.00
	Cistus laurifolius, white waxy flowers, laurel-like foliage, 10 to 12 ins., T	10.00	80.00	desirable, 8 to 10 ins., T	9.00	72.00
	green, 12 to 10 ms., Tl	12.00	96.00	young growth intensely blue, 4 to 6 ins., T	6.00	48.00
	Cotoneaster horizontalis, masses of red berries, 4 to 6 ins., T.	6.00	48,00	Pinus montana mughus compacta, from the best dwarf compact strain, 6 to 8 ins., T	8.00	64.00
	Cotoneaster microphylla, glossy, semi-prostrate, 12 to 15 ins., TT.	13.00	104.00	Pinus sinensis, a remarkable conifer with unsur- passed vivid green foliage, 15 to 18 ins., T	12.00	96.00
	Cotoneaster microphylla minor, a ground cover of first rank, 8 to 10 ins., TT.	11.00	88.00	Pseudotsuga douglasi, the ornamental silver-gray strain, 6 to 8 ins., T	6.00	48.00
	S to 10 ins. TT	10.00	80.00	Pyracantha kansuensis, dense, rather dwarf form, bright red berries, 10 to 12 ins., TT	12.00	96.00
-	Cytisus purpureus, remarkable procumbent broom with purple flowers, 12 to 18 ins	8.00	64.00	Rhododendron ponticum, luxuriant foliage, pink to lavender flowers, 2 to 4 ins., T	8.00	64.00
1	Daborcia polifolia alba, heather with lily of the valley flowers, 6 to 8 ins., TT	8,00	64.00	Sasa chrysantha, hardy, evergreen, running bam-	10.00	80.00
1	Dabœcia polifolia rosea, abundance of nodding bells, 6 to 8 ins., TT	8,00	64,00	Sparting junceum, showy rush-like broom, Ira-	12.00	96.00
1	Erica carnea King George, flowers bright red			Taxus baccata, the old favorite yew of English	9.00	72.00
1	completely covering the plants, 4 to 6 ins., T Erica carnea, green creeper, carmine red flowers,	6.00	48.00	gardens, 4 to 6 ins., T	11.00	88.80
1	one of the best, 4 to 6 ins., T Erica mediterranea hybrida, a great mass of flow-	6,00	48.00	Teucrium chamsedrys, beautiful evergreen rock		
	ers in winter, 4 to 6 ins., T	6.00	48.00	Tencrium chamædrys prostratum, rapid-growing.	6.00	48.00
	gated, trailing, 12 to 15 ins., TT Euonymus radicans vegetus argenteo-marginatus,	12.00	96.00	very desirable ground cover, 2 to 4 ins., T Thuis accidentalis name, dense, bright green,	6.00	48.00
	low-growing, 10 to 12 ins., TT	11.00	88.00	dwarf globe, 4 to 6 ins., T	8.00	64.00
-	Saultheria shallon, native Oregon broad-leaved shrub, 6 to 8 ins., T.	8.00	64.00	conifer of narrow, columnar growth, 4 to 6 ins., T Thuja orientalis, the much used, hardy oriental	8,00	64.00
	denista decumbens, dense green creeping broom, yellow flowers, 12 to 15 ins., T	11.00	88.00	arbon-vitte 6 to 8 ins T.	6.00	48.00
	Genista tinctoria flora-plena, creeper, a most pro- fuse bloomer, 18 to 24 ins. TT	15.00	120.00		0.00	80.00
	iedera helix conglomerata, low-growing, con- torted 6 to 8 ins. TT	10.00	80,00	Tanga canadensis, a Well known kincelul, natur	10.00	80.00
1	Helianthemum (Apricot). thrifty low-growing evergreen, 6 to 8 ins., TT	9.00	72.00	colors that defy description, 4 to 6 ins., T	7.00	56,00
1	Ielianthemum (Buttercup), masses of bright golden-yellow flowers, 6 to 8 ins., TT	9.00	72.00	Vinca minor, hardy trailing evergreen, splendid ground cover, 1-yr T	4.00	32.00
1	uniperus chinensis femina, extremely dense foli- age, a wonderful tree. 2 to 4 ins., T	8.00	64,00	Xerophyllum tenax, low evergreen fountain of grass, fragrant white flower spikes, 2 to 4 ins., T	5.00	40.00
	when a management around a so a supply a second second			_	-	

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(List for the Wholesale Trade only)



Excerpts from a Plantsman's Notebook

By C. W. Wood

Primulas for the Neighborhood Grower.

(August 15, 1941.) A New York reader writes as follows: "I had a number of calls last spring for primroses and want to add a few to my list for next year's sales. Will you please give me a short list (not over six) of kinds suited to this section and brief cultural directions for them?"

The best that I can do, I believe, is to say a few words about the plants that I should prefer if I were starting into primrose culture for local sales to gardeners of average experience and likes. It would be entirely different than a list for advanced gardeners, of course, and would include only the kinds which do well under ordinary treatment.

Three of that number would be Primula acaulis, the primrose of gardens; P. polyantha, Polyanthus primrose, and P. veris, sometimes called P. officinalis and popularly known as cowslip. Little need be said about their culture, for they are well known to most gardeners. All they need is a rich soil in shade and a fair amount of moisture during the growing season. All come readily from seeds, which are usually the means of propagation used unless one has special forms or colors, when division immediately following the blooming season is brought into play.

After these my next choice would fall on the hybrids of P. Juliæ. This species is the Asiatic representative of the vernales section of primula to which the common primrose belongs. Being so closely related, they have intermarried in gardens and under the eyes of plant breeders until the list of named varieties is almost limitless. It would be useless, however, to attempt a description of the kinds. Several American growers now list twenty or more kinds, and descriptions will be found in their catalogues. Their culture is quite the same as the common primrose, with accent on moisture during the growing season. Propagation is the same.

More comments on the usefulness, propagation and culture of less common herbaceous perennials that are of interest particularly to the neighborhood grower, tested and studied in recent seasons in the writer's nursery in northern Michigan.

The Japanese P. Sieboldii would certainly find a place in any list of primulas I grew either for pleasure or profit. Highly variable in nature, it has evidently become more so under cultivation, until we now have it in a number of pink shades, including some approaching lavender, some near magenta and pure white, often with fringed petals. It is easy to grow here in a partly shaded spot that does not get too dry during the summer, and it is easily propagated



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the finest collections obtainable; many new and rare introductions.

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from seeds or division. It has the splendid habit of flowering during the summer, when its large heads are produced on stout stems to a height of a foot or so. If P. Sieboldii were not available, I should substitute either of its near relatives, P. cortusoides or P. saxatilis, both lower in stature and smaller in flower, with color quite consistently a clear rose.

The final selection to fill the specific number is not so easy to make. If a large one is wanted, I think my choice would fall on P. denticulata in the strain listed in seed catalogues as variety grandiflora. The color there varies from white through blues, violets, etc., to rosy-purple. They may grow up to fifteen inches tall with big cabbagelike rosettes of leaves in rich soil, but may be kept

Oriental Poppies 20 varieties

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to a foot or smaller with less fertility. I have found that this plant sells well when it is in bloom-a condition which may be met by potting it up in early spring.

Where a dwarf plant would fit in better, I believe P. Clusiana would be my choice. In it we find a willing disposition and a beautiful plant when it decks itself in large whiteeyed carmine flowers on stems three to five inches in height. That happy event comes early in spring and lasts for six weeks, more or less, depending upon its care. It is a lime lover, I believe, and it has done best here in a soil containing plenty of leaf mold. Its liking for sunshine calls for a little care when the days get hot and dry, though it is really not finicky. Both plants last mentioned are easily grown from fresh seeds.

Phlox Subulata Arbutus Pink.

(August 18, 1941.) A new variety of Phlox subulata which reached me last spring under label of Arbutus Pink made a favorable impression on me as an addition to the short list of compact growers. Because gardeners have been sold mostly rampant-growing moss phloxes, for the reason, I suppose, that dealers find that kind the most profitable, the whole group has a bad reputation among experienced practitioners. I can readily understand that attitude, because varieties like the old rose, lilacina, Brightness and many others will spread destruction over a wide area of a garden, if given a chance. After plants of that kind are once admitted to the garden, it takes constant trimming or other repressive measures to keep them in bounds. There are a few restrained growers. however, that can be trusted in almost any company, and these, because they have all the good points of a moss phlox and practically none of the bad ones, are counted with the best of the low-growing plants. In that class, Leuchtstern, Maischnee, Schneewittchen and Vivid are numbered. And now, if the present season's trial tells the story of its habits, Arbutus Pink is to be added to that list. In addition to its compact growth, it also has a lovely color, pink with a suggestion of lavender, and a late, long blooming season. The originator tells me, "It sometimes has a first crop of tiny light pink

[Continued on page 28.]

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Floribunda Peachblow, pink ... 4 to 5 ft. and 5 to 6 ft.
Ioensis Flore's Improved.
pink ... 4 to 5 ft. and 5 to 6 ft.
Niedzwetzkyana, red ... 4 to 5 ft.
Niedzwetzkyana, red ... 4 to 5 ft.
Robusta ... 5 to 6 ft.
Scheideckeri ... 4 to 5 ft. and 5 to 6 ft.
Zumit calocarpa,
white ... 4 to 5 ft. and 5 to 6 ft.
Zumit calocarpa,
white ... 4 to 5 ft. and 5 to 6 ft.

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This Business of Ours

Reflections on the Progress and Problems of Nurserymen By Ernest Hemming

THIS WAR WILL COME TO AN END, TOO.

Do you remember, after the last war was over, the oft-repeated remark, "That guy doesn't know the war is over"? We have to go on the assumption this war, too, will end some day, and that complete chaos will not result or we might as well stop growing plants.

Not long ago we ordered two successive shipments from a concern with which we had been doing business for some years, during which there had been no complaint over anything ever shipped by it. Although both orders were for exactly the same thing, the second shipment compared in no way with the first and definitely was not up to specifications. Naturally, we complained and expressed the thought that we were at least due some additional plants. Perhaps that was presumptuous, but the answer we got back really set us back on our ear. We were told the first shipment was too good, which was probably true, and that if we didn't like the plants we could send them back. We have often felt like saying that to a customer, but so far have refrained, and we don't think it is a good idea even on a sellers' market.

For the past ten years nurserymen have had to struggle so hard to get business that it will be difficult to adjust ourselves to the present uncertainties. With the present shortage of labor and the higher costs of materials and overhead, it is not going to be easy to make our business run smoothly. If we go to the other extreme and mentally tell the customer to take it or leave it, chances are in the end he will leave it. We might tighten up on our credit allowances (although even there some serious mistakes will be made), we might grade closer, we might charge more and we might be less generous. but to stay in business we shall always have to please the customer and give him service and his money's worth. E. S. H.

ON THE NURSERY.

In the issue of June 15 of the American Nurseryman, there was an editorial comment on the drought in the eastern states. As far as the eastern shore of Maryland is concerned, this drought has persisted until the present. In fact, while we have plenty of orders booked, digging and planting are out of the question except where water is available. Even on the nursery where we gambled on the rain coming before this, as we see the plants drying up, we wonder if it was worth while.

It is periods like this that try the soul of the nurseryman. He hates to look through his nursery to see years of effort on some of his plants dry up before his eyes. Yet there is little he can do about it. Usually, the nurseryman is such an incorrigible optimist that a few weeks after the rains come, he will have forgotten all about it or, at least, will look upon it as the natural order of things that may not happen again.

When things look worst on the nursery that is the time to take a walk through it, just to see how

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\$10.00 per 100. \$85.00 per 1000

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things could have been improved by better management.

Here is a block of trees with the rows running the way of the slope: while the fall is not great, it does show signs of washing during heavy rains, as the soil on a nursery is kept loose by constant cultivation. While the wash may not be heavy, the loss of fertility and moisture through the years must be great. Even at the sacrifice of convenience in working. it may be worth while to run the rows against the slope, even though it be a slight one, to help the plants through conditions such as we are experiencing at present.

ACER PLATANOIDES.

The maples are among our best shade trees. Their importance has been emphasized considerably during the past few years as the elms have increased, in some sections, in their susceptibility to numerous insects and diseases.

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only to these plants, and all other plants are sold at catalogue list price. Ceruus fierida rubra, pink dogwood 12 to 18 ins., B.R. \$ 35.00 \$ 300.00 18 in B ins., B.R. \$ 35.00 \$ 300.00 2 to 3 ft., B.R. \$ 0.00 \$ 500.00 2 to 3 ft., B.R. \$ 0.00 \$ 500.00 4 to 5 ft., B.R. \$ 0.00 \$ 500.00 2 to 3 ft., B.R. \$ 0.00 \$ 500.00 2 to 5 ft., B.R. \$ 0.00 \$ 0.00 2 to 5 ft., B.R. \$ 0.00 \$ 0.00 2 to 5 ft., B.R. \$ 0.00 \$ 0.00 2 to 5 ft., B.R. \$ 0.00 \$ 0.00 3 to 4 ft., B.R. \$ 0.00 \$ 0.00 4 to 5 ft., B.R. \$ 0.00 5 to 6 ft., B.R. \$ 0.00 4 to 5 ft., B.R. \$ 0.00 5 to 6 ft., B.R. \$ 0.00 5 to 6 ft., B.R. \$ 0.00 6 to 8 ft., B.R. \$ 0.00 6 to 8 ft., Frioribunds, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., Frioribunds, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., Frioribunds, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., Frioribunds, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., Amoldians, 2 to 3 ft., 8 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., Frioribunds, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., Frioribunds, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., B.R. \$ 0.00 5 to 6 ft., B.R. \$ 0	one or more times; they are in need of transplant- ing again, so we offer them at a lower rate in order to clean out the blocks. This offer applies
12 to 18 ins. B.R. \$ 35.00 \$ 300.00 18 to 2 to 5 ft., B.R. \$ 90.00 2 to 5 ft., B.R. \$ 90.00 3 to 4 ft., B.R. \$ 90.00 3 to 6 ft., B.R. \$ 90.00 4 to 5 ft., B.R. \$ 90.00 5 to 6 ft., B.R. \$ 90.00 5 to	order is clean out the blocks. This offer applies only to these plants, and all other plants are sold at catalogue list price.
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Bit Bit Ins. B.R. 40.00 350.00 2 to 3 ft. B.R. 90.00 500.00 3 to 4 ft. B.R. 125.00 1000.00 5 to 6 ft. B.R. 125.00 1000.00 2 to 3 ft. B.R. 30.00 1600.00 2 to 3 ft. B.R. 40.00 350.00 2 to 3 ft. B.R. 40.00 350.00 2 to 5 ft. B.R. 50.00 3 to 6 ft. B.R. 60.00 5 to 6 ft. B.R. 60.00 5 to 6 ft. B.R. 75.00 4 to 5 ft. B.R. 60.00 5 to 6 ft. B.R. 60.00 5 to 6 ft. B.R. 75.00 6 to 8 ft. B.R. 75.00 6 to 8 ft. B.R. 60.00 6 to 8 ft. B.R. 60.00 7 to 6 ft. B.R. 60.00 7 to 6 ft. B.R. 65.00 7 to 6 ft. B.R. 65.00 8 to 6 ft. B.R. 65.00 9 to 6 ft. B.R. 65.00 9 to 6 ft. B.R. 65.00 10 to 7 to	
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4 to 5 ft., B.R. 60.00 5 to 6 ft., B.R. 75.00 Quereus painstris, pin oak 3 to 4 ft., B.R. 50.00 4 to 5 ft., B.R. 50.00 5 to 6 ft., B.R. 50.00 5 to 6 ft., B.R. 50.00 2 to 3 ft., B.R. 30.00 3 to 4 ft., B.R. 50.00 5 to 6 ft., B.R. 50.00 5 to 6 ft., B.R. 50.00 5 to 6 ft., B.R. 50.00 6 to 8 ft., B.R. 50.00 7 wrieties: Theilera, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft. Floribunds, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., Niedzwetzkyana, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft. Floribunds, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft. Niedzwetzkyana, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft. Niedzwetzkyana, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft. Totalgus ceredats, Washington thorn 3 to 4 ft., B.R. 75.00 4 to 5 ft., B.R. 100.00 5 to 10 ins, B.R. 90.00 15 to 18 ins, B.R. 90.00 15 to 18 ins, B.R. 90.00 15 to 18 ins, B.R. 90.00 2 to 5 ft., B.R. 90.00 4 to 5 ft., B.R. 90.00 5 to 10 ins, B.R. 90.00 4 to 5 ft., B.R. 90.00 5 to 10 ins, 5.R. 90.00 7 warieties: Benigiri, Daybreak, Christmas Cheer, Snow, Peach Blow, Coral Bells, Sweet Lavender, Debutante, Salmon Beauty, Hinodegiri, Giblyama. Visea Miner, field plants. 400.00 5 to 10 ins. 50.00 5 to 10 tele. 50 at 1000 rate. 400.00 5 at 100 rate. 50 at 1000 rate. 400.00 5 at 100 rate. 50 at 1000 rate. 400.00 5 at 100 rate. 50 at 1000 rate. 400.00 5 at 100 rate. 50 at 1000 rate. 400.00 5 at 100 rate. 50 at 1000 rate. 400.00	3 to 4 ft R R 40.00 350.00
5 to 6 ft. B.R. 75.00 Quereus palustris, pin oak 3 to 4 ft., B.R. 50.00 4 to 5 ft., B.R. 50.00 5 to 6 ft., B.R. 75.00 Malus, flowering crabs 2 to 4 ft., B.R. 40.00 5 to 6 ft., B.R. 40.00 5 to 6 ft., B.R. 50.00 6 to 8 ft., B.R. 50.00 6 to 6 ft. B.R. 125.00 6 to 6 ft. B.R. 125.00 6 to 6 ft. B.R. 125.00 7 to 6 tt., B.R. 50.00 7 to 6 tt., B.R.	4 to 5 ft. B.R. 60.00
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3 to 4 ft., B.R. 50.00 3 to 5 ft., B.R. 60.00 5 to 6 ft., B.R. 75.00 Malus, flowering crabs 2 to 3 ft., B.R. 30.00 3 to 4 ft., B.R. 40.00 5 to 6 ft., B.R. 50.00 6 to 8 ft., Parkmanil, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 1 arnoldians, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 1 arnoldians, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 1 arnoldians, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 1 arnoldians, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 1 arnoldians, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 1 arnoldians, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 1 to 6 ft., 1 arnoldians, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft.	Quereus nalustris, pin oak
4 to 5 ft., B.R.	3 to 4 ft. B.R
Malus, flowering crabs 2 to 3 ft., B.R. 40,00 3 to 4 ft., B.R. 40,00 4 to 5 ft., B.R. 50,00 6 to 8 ft., B.R. 50,00 6 to 8 ft., B.R. 100,00 7 varieties: Theilera, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., Floribunda, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 2 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 5 to 8 ft., 2 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 5 to 8 ft., 5 to 8 ft., 2 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 5 to 8 ft., 5 to 8 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 5 to 8 f	4 to 5 ft., B.R 60.00
Malus, flowering crabs 2 to 3 ft., B.R. 40,00 3 to 4 ft., B.R. 40,00 4 to 5 ft., B.R. 50,00 6 to 8 ft., B.R. 50,00 6 to 8 ft., B.R. 100,00 7 varieties: Theilera, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., Floribunda, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 2 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 2 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 5 to 8 ft., 2 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 5 to 8 ft., 5 to 8 ft., 2 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 5 to 8 ft., 5 to 8 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 5 to 8 f	5 to 6 ft., B.R 75.00
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\$ to 6 ft., B.R.	3 to 4 ft., B.R 40.00
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FiorDounds, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 6 to 8 ft.; Parkmanii, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 ft., 5 to 6 ft., 2 ft., 2 ft., 2 ft., 3 ft.,	5 to 6 ft., B.H 65.00
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2 to 3 ft. 5 to 6 ft.; atroaanguines, 5 to 6 ft. Crategue scredats, Washington thorn 3 to 4 ft. B.R. 175,00 4 to 5 ft. B.R. 100,00 5 to 6 ft. B.R. 100,00 7 to	fi to 2 ft . Schaldsckeri 2 to 2 ft . ensetabilis
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Viburaum Burkwoedi 6 to 10 ins., B.R. 35.00 10 to 12 ins., B.R. 40.00 12 to 15 ins., B.R. 60.00 13 to 15 ins., B.R. 90.00 15 to 18 ins., B.R. 90.00 15 to 24 ins., B.R. 125.00 16 to 24 ins., B.R. 125.00 17 to 18 to 18 ins., B.R. 125.00 18 to 24 ins., B.R. 50.00 19 to 19 ins. 19 ins. 19 ins. 10 to 12 ins. 19 ins. 10 to 18 ins. 18 ins. 10 to 18 ins. 10 to 18 ins. 10 to 18 ins. 18 ins. 10 to 18 ins	4 to 5 ft., B.R
6 to 10 ins., B.R. 35.00 10 to 12 ins., B.R. 40.00 12 to 15 ins. B.R. 60.00 13 to 15 ins. B.R. 90.00 13 to 24 ins., B.R. 90.00 13 to 24 ins., B.R. 90.00 14 to 5 ft., B.R. 40.00 4 to 5 ft., B.R. 40.00 4 to 5 ft., B.R. 50.00 Azaleas 6 to 8 ins. 40.00 8 to 10 ins. 50.00 10 to 12 ins. 78.00 Varieties: Benigiri, Daybreak, Christmas Cheer, Snow, Pesch Blow, Coral Bells. Sweet Lawender, Debutante, Salmon Beauty, Himodegiri, Gibi-yams, En-Oden, carminate splenden. 10 to 10 ins. 10	5 to 6 ft., B.R 125.00
10 to 12 ins. B.R. 40.00 12 to 15 ins. B.R. 60.00 15 to 18 ins. B.R. 90.00 18 to 24 ins. B.R. 125.00 Cercia canadensis, Judas tree 2 to 4 ft. B.R. 50.00 Azaless ft. B.R. 50.00 Azaless ft. B.R. 50.00 Azaless ft. B.R. 50.00 Azaless ft. B.R. 50.00 Varicties: Benigiri, Daybreak, Christmas Cheer, Snow, Peach Blow, Coral Bells. Sweet Lawender, Debutante, Salmon Beauty, Hinodegiri, Giblyams, Ho-Oden, carminats splendens. Visea Miner, field plants. 4.08 35.00 25 at 100 rate. 250 at 1000 rate. 4.08 35.00	Viburnum Burkwoodii
12 to 15 ins. B.R. 90,00 15 to 18 ins. B.R. 90,00 18 to 24 ins. B.R. 90,00 18 to 24 ins. B.R. 125,00 Cereis canadeanis, Judas tree 3 to 4 ft., B.R. 40,00 4 to 5 ft., B.R. 50,00 Azaleas 6 to 8 ins. 40,00 8 to 10 ins. 50,00 10 to 12 ins. 75,00 Varieties: Benigiri, Daybreak, Christmas Cheer, Snow, Peach Blow, Coral Bells. Sweet Lawender, Debutante, Salmon Beauty, Himodegiri, Gibi-yams, He-Oden, carminate splenden. 5 to 25 control of the Coral Bells. Sweet Lawender, Debutante, Salmon Beauty, Himodegiri, Gibi-yams, He-Oden, carminate splenden. 5 control of the Coral Bells. Sweet Lawender, Debutante, Salmon Beauty, Himodegiri, Gibi-yams, He-Oden, carminate splenden.	6 to 10 ins., B.R 35.00
15 to 18 ins. B.R. 99.00 18 to 24 ins. B.R. 125.00 Cercis canadensis, Judas tree 3 to 4 ft. B.R. 40.00 4 to 5 ft. B.R. 50.00 Antes Bins. 40.00 5 to 10 ins. 50.00 10 to 12 ins. 75.00 Varieties: Benigiri, Daybreak, Christmas Cheer, Snow, Peach Blow, Coral Bells. Sweet Lawender, Debutante, Salmon Beauty, Hinodegiri, Gibi-yams, Ho-Oden, carminats splendens. Visca Miner, field plants. 4.08 25 at 100 rate. 250 at 100 rate. 110, in which is	10 to 12 ins., B.R 40.00
Is to 24 ins. B.R. 125.00	12 to 15 ins., B.R 60,00
Cercis canadensis, Judas tree 3 to 4 ft, B.R. 50.00 4 to 5 ft, B.R. 50.00 Azaleas 8 to 10 ins. 50.00 10 to 12 ins. 75.00 Varieties: Benigiri, Daybreak, Christmas Cheer, Snow, Peach Blow, Coral Bells. Sweet Lawender, Debutante, Salmon Beauty, Hinodegiri, Gibi-yama, Ho-Oden, carminata splendens. Vinca Miner, field plants. 4.08 35.00 25 at 100 rate, 250 at 1000 rate, in which is	15 to 18 ins., B.R 90.00
3 to 4 ft., B.R. 40.00 4 to 5 ft., B.R. 50.00 Azaleas 6 to 8 ins. 40.00 8 to 10 ins. 50.00 10 to 12 ins. 75.00 Varieties: Benigiri, Daybreak, Christmas Cheer, Snow, Peach Blow, Coral Bells. Sweet Lawender, Debutante, Salmon Beauty, Hinodegiri, Gibi- yams, He-Oden, carminate splenden. 55 send for our compilete wholeaste list, in which is	18 to 24 ins., B.R 125.00
4 to 5 ft., B.R. 50,00 Azaleas 6 to 8 ins. 40,00 8 to 10 ins. 50,00 10 to 12 ins. 75,00 Varieties: Benlgiri, Daybreak, Christmas Cheer, Snow, Peach Blow, Coral Bells, Sweet Lavender, Debutante, Salmon Beauty, Hinodegiri, Gibiyama, Ho-Oden, carminata splendens, Vinea Miner, field plants. 4,00 25 at 100 rate, 250 at 1000 rate, 500 dependens, Sond for our complete wholesale list, in which is	Cercis canadensis, Judas tree
Azaleas 6 to 8 ins. 40.00 8 to 10 ins. 50.00 10 to 12 ins. 75.00 Varieties: Benigiri, Daybreak, Christmas Cheer, Snow, Peach Blow, Coral Bells. Sweet Lawender, Debutante, Salmon Beauty, Hinodegiri, Gibi- yama, He-Oden, carminata splendens. Visa Miner, field plants. 4.00 25 at 100 rate. 250 at 100 rate.	
6 to 8 ins. 44.00 8 to 10 ins. 50.00 10 to 12 ins. 50.00 10 to 12 ins. 75.00 Varieties: Benlgiri, Daybreak, Christmas Cheer, Snow, Peach Blow, Coral Bells, Sweet Lavender, Debutante, Salmon Beauty, Hinodegiri, Gibi- yama, Ho-Oden, carminata splendens, Vinea Miner, field plants. 4.00 25 at 100 rate, 250 at 1000 rate, Sond for our complete wholesale list, in which is	
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10 to 12 ins. 75.00 Varieties: Benlgiri, Daybreak, Christmas Cheer, Snow, Peach Blow, Coral Bells, Sweet Lavender, Debutante, Salmon Beauty, Hinodegiri, Gibi- yama, Ho-Oden, carminata splendens, Vinea Miner, field plants 4.00 25 at 100 rate, 250 at 1000 rate, Sond for our complete wholesale list, in which is	8 to 10 ins 50.00
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Vinca Miner, field plants 4.00 35.00 25 at 100 rate, 250 at 1000 rate. Send for our complete wholesale list, in which is	
Vinca Miner, field plants 4.00 35.00 25 at 100 rate, 250 at 1000 rate. Send for our complete wholesale list, in which is	Debutante, Salmon Beauty, Hipodegiri, Gihi-
25 at 100 rate, 250 at 1000 rate. Send for our complete wholesale list, in which is	Debutante, Salmon Beauty, Hinodegiri, Gibi- vama, Ho-Oden, carminata splendens.
Send for our complete wholesale list, in which is	Debutante, Salmon Beauty, Hinodegiri, Gibi- vama, Ho-Oden, carminata splendens.
listed a fine collection of lilacs, Jap. cherries, etc.	Debutante, Salmon Beauty, Hinodegiri, Gibi- yama, Ho-Oden, carminata splendens. Vinca Miner, field plants 4.00 35.00 25 at 100 rate, 250 at 1000 rate.
	Debutante, Salmon Beauty, Hinodegiri, Gibi- yama, Ho-Oden. carminata splendens. Vinca Miner, field plants 4.00 35.00 25 at 100 rate, 250 at 1000 rate. Send for our complete wholesale list, in which is

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Thousands of fine SPECIMEN

PIN OAKS—3 to 4½-in., stemmed 6 to 7 ft., spaced 8x8 ft. HEMLOCKS—6 to 15 ft., perfect.

Also
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Hemlocks—Taxus Capitata

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Extra-heavy well grown specimens up to 10 feet high, growing 6 feet apart in nursery rows.

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Propagated from hardy Massachusetts stock selected for berries and foliage, 1-year grafted plants in 4-inch pots, cutside frames. Also large specimen plants.

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NUT TREES: List includes Black Walnut, Heartnut, English Walnut, Chestnut, Filbert, Hickory, and Cherry trees. Descriptive catalogue free.

Descriptive catalogue free.
44 years growing trees.
J. F. JONES NURSERIES
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difficulty is experienced in growing grass beneath it. A native of Europe, it has long been in cultivation.

The leaves are large, broad, 5-lobed and green both above and below. Milky sap can usually be detected in the petiole. The twigs are stiff and coarse, bearing large red or greenish-red terminal buds.

The Norway maple is one of the most attractive maples in flower. An abundance of yellowish flowers is produced in April or May before the leaves appear. The seeds with wide-spreading wings and the yellow fall foliage color add other attractive characteristics in autumn.

The Norway maple is not particular as to soil or exposure. In situations where drought conditions may develop, leaf scorch often appears. It is tolerant to city conditions. Propagation of the species is by seeds, its numerous varieties by grafting or budding.

It finds its use as a street tree and as a lawn specimen where some ground cover can be substituted for grass without objection. L. C. C.

ANDREWS' APPLES.

In a series of page advertisements about local enterprises, the Daily News of Faribault, Minn., carried one for the Andrews Nurseries, in which it was stated that in their extensive holdings of 1,100 acres was the state's largest commercial apple orchard, 125 acres, producing a 1941 crop of 20,000 bushels, chiefly in the four varieties, Cortland, Wealthy, McIntosh and Haralson. In recent years many more trees have been set out, and the nursery's orchard production is expected to reach an annual total of 50,000 bushels. Cherries, plums and pears are also grown. In addition to nursery stock, there are extensive raspberry fields and smaller strawberry patches are grown. The fruit from the berry fields is sold on the "U-Pick-Em" plan, whereby the public brings containers and picks its own berries for a small charge.

This pioneer nursery firm was founded in 1872 by John P. Andrews and is now operated as a partnership by his three sons, Howard Andrews, John K. Andrews and Rufus Andrews and by two grandsons, Kimball and Dixon Andrews, the sons of John K. Andrews.

TAXUS

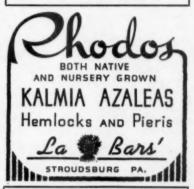
Cuspidata Capitata

Specimen, 8 to 11 feet

Ask for Price List

BULK'S NURSERIES

Babylon, L. I., N. Y.



TAXUS

Andersonii, Cuspidata, Intermedia, Hicksii, Moon's, Nigra, Hatfieldii 18, Thayeræ. 2¼-in. rose pots.

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Andorra, Irish Fastigata, Bar Harbor, Pfitzer's. 2 1/4 - in. rose pots.

\$12.00 per 100

F.O.B. Butler. Terms CASH. Samples at cost. Beetle certified.

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Princeton, Illinois



Diseases of Trees

Gleanings from the Latest Reports of Scientific Research

By Leo R. Tehon

GAS CAUSES ROSY CANKER OF LONDON PLANE TREES.

In the course of studies of the London plane tree disease discussed in earlier issues of the American Nurseryman, a canker of striking appearance was observed on the London plane by various eastern plant pathologists and has been studied by Doctors C. May, J. M. Walter and P. V. Mook, of the federal division of forest pathology. These investigators have given the new canker the name rosy canker, descriptive of its color, which is one of its distinctive features.

Rosy canker is unusual in that it is not produced by the attack of a parasitic fungus or bacterium. Instead, according to the best information the investigators named above can accumulate, it is caused by escaped illuminating gas in the soil near affected trees. Presumably the illuminating gas, or some portion of it, is absorbed by the roots and carried with the sap stream into the tree trunk, where, by its presence, remarkable local stimulations of growth are induced.

The cankers are of striking appearance. Of irregular shape, but running lengthwise of the trunk, they are broken, furrowed and filled with a rose to brown mass of soft, watery tissue. Their centers, after the bark has fallen away, do not long remain rosy, for the color changes to brown with exposure to the air, but at their margins where the bark has been raised but not loosened the rose color persists. The soft tissue of the canker center may be nearly one-half inch thick. At first it "reminds one of the flesh of a watermelon" and can easily be scraped away with the finger; later, after being dried in the air, it becomes hard, brown and roughly furrowed.

Early stages of the cankers show as slight lengthwise swellings of the bark, more or less well marked transversely and longitudinally by fissures or cracks. Even before swelling occurs, the location of a future canker can sometimes be detected by a faint to distinct pink to rose color visible through the normal fissures of the bark.

In the wood of the trunk the rose color is likewise a characteristic of the disease. Quoting the observations made on one tree: "The top of the stump of one severely cankered London plane showed brownish-pink spots in the wood of a few of the outer annual increments and scattered, diffused pink spots nearer the center. On making smooth cuts across the central portion of the stump, pinpoint spots surrounded by nondiscolored wood were disclosed. Droplets of red liquid exuded at these points and enlarged to pinhead size before spreading over the smoothed transverse section to form pink blotches. On this tree some branches one inch in diameter had a pale pink discoloration of the inner bark and

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Special this week, 8 re-blooming irises, bloom spring and fall and sometimes in between, 10 each, 8 varieties, \$5.00; 25 each, 8 varieties, \$10.00.

Autumn Dawn, 28 ins., pink and yellow blend

Autumn Haze, 30 ins., huge flowers, violet fragrance, violet tones

Dorcas Hutcheson, 18 ins., pansy-violet Eleanor Roosevelt, 26 ins., silky blackish-purple

Super Autumn King, 30 ins., blue bicolor

Sangreal, 28 ins., new deep yellow Surefire, 18 ins., citron-yellow White Autumn King, 30 ins., glistening snowy-white

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of the cambial region twenty feet from the nearest recognized canker."

That the rosy canker is gas injury appears rather clearly established. Numerous laboratory plantings of the inner parts of cankers and of pink wood from the interior of trees have regularly proved sterile, vielding no fungus or bacterium to which the condition could be attributed. In seven of eight locations where the canker has been observed it has been established definitely that illuminating gas had escaped into the soil. Also, in the past, somewhat similar cankers have been reported on other trees, as for example on poplar, and attributed to gas, while on willow such cankers have been produced artificially by the growing of cuttings in water charged with gas.

Rosy canker was first seen on London plane in Baltimore in 1939. It has since been seen on Staten island and in New Jersey. Six severely cankered trees are known to have died during the past year, but sixteen other trees slightly to moderately cankered are

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Pe	r 100	Per 1000
6 to 12 ins., s	4.00	\$30.00
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Cercis canadensis, redbud		7
6 to 12 ins., s	1.00	8.00
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FLOWERING SHRUBS

Cydonia japonica, flowerin	
4 to 6 ins., s	1.25 10.00
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2sases Spurpe is unequaled for an evergreen ound cover in shady places.
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BURTON'S HILL TOP HURSERIES Casstown, Ohio

still alive, although growing on the same street where several Norway maples have been killed by escaping

Although no reliable recommendation can be made, observations thus far suggest that affected plane trees might be saved if found when the rosy canker is in its early stages. The procedure would, of course, be that of immediately stopping the gas leak and of thoroughly aërating the soil.

DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE REVISED.

Revision of the federal quarantine and regulations on Dutch elm disease was announced by the Department of Agriculture as effective October 1. This revision brings under regulation a few additional counties in New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, states included under the quarantine now current. It also places under federal quarantine parts of Pennsylvania, where infection had been found, but heretofore included under state quarantine only. Placing portions of Pennsylvania under federal regulation will, it is believed, facilitate the movement of restricted articles within regulated areas of the . quarantined states.

The revision provides for removing from the regulated area the town of Huntington in Suffolk county, New York, and for adding to the area under regulation parts of the counties of Berks, Bucks, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia and Susquehanna in Pennsylvania: New London in Connecticut; Burlington and Ocean in New Jersey, and Albany, Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Greene, Otsego and Sullivan in New York.

Provision is made in this revision whereby the chief of the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine may modify restriction of the regulations by making them less stringent upon determination of safety as to pest risk.

THE next meeting of the Twin Cities Nurserymen's Association will be held at Wade's restaurant, Minneapolis, Minn., October 22.

EDWARD J. KELLEY, of Stephen Hoyt's Sons Co., New Canaan, Conn., is seeking reëlection as a member of the city council, of which he has been president for six years.

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Liners for fall and spring.

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Rose Society Meeting

The American Rose Society held its forty-third annual meeting at Washington, D. C., September 19 and 20, with headquarters at the Hotel Raleigh. Attendance was somewhat larger than usual, with several members crossing the continent for the meeting.

The first day was devoted to an educational meeting. Dr. Charles E. Resser, curator, stratigraphic paleontology, United States National Museum, spoke on "Earliest Records of Roses in North America" showed slides of fossil rose stems, leaves and fruit which had been buried in the Rockies for untold

An interesting talk illustrated with charts was given by Dr. T. M. Little, assistant geneticist, national research center, United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md., showing the distribution of all the American wild roses. "Better Roses for All Regions of North America" was discussed by Dr. J. A. Gamble, chairman, rose show committee, Potomac Rose Society.

During the afternoon the members visited the garden of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Ruffner, Alexandria, Va., and that of Dr. and Mrs. Whitman Cross, Chevy Chase, Md., where Mr. Youngman, president of the Potomac Rose Society, presented Dr. Cross with that society's gold medal for his work in originating new roses.

A round table, with members, all the way from Massachusetts to California, allowed five minutes to tell just how they grew roses, was an interesting part of the meeting in the evening.

At the business meeting, September 20, changes were made in the constitution and by-laws, setting up councils giving the membership better representation on the board of trustees.

The following officers were elected for 1942: President, A. F. Truex, Tulsa, Okla.; vice-president, H. L. Erdman, Hershey, Pa.; treasurer, C. R. McGinnes, Reading, Pa.; secretary, R. Marion Hatton, Harrisburg, Pa.

Trustees elected for three years are Mrs. S. A. Steier, Salt Lake City, Utah; Dr. G. W. Murphy, Asheville,

N. C.; Harry W. Smith, Seattle, Wash.; Frank G. Oliver, Buffalo. Trustee for two years is Niels I.

Hansen, Chevy Chase, Md.

President-elect Truex, at the banquet ending the meeting, put the members and guests in a happy mood by an hour of Oklahoma wit and universal rose wisdom.

At a trustees' meeting, September 18, the trustees awarded the Fuerstenberg \$100 cash prize, "to the originator of any new rose of American origin suitable to the American climate which may deserve honor," to Dr. W. E. Lammerts, of Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, Cal., for Charlotte Armstrong. The Dr. W. Van Fleet gold medal, "to be awarded to the creator of a new shrub or dooryard rose," was awarded to Niels J. Hansen, hybridizer for Dr. Whitman Cross, Chevy Chase, Md., for the new rambler, Chevy Chase.

R. Marion Hatton, Sec'y.

ROSE REGISTRATIONS.

The American Rose Society's registration committee has approved applications for registration of the

following roses. Notice of these registrations has been sent to rose organizations in foreign countries and trade papers. If no objections are raised before November 13, 1941, the registration of these names will become permanent as of that date, states R. Marion Hatton, secretary.

Rosslind Russell. Hybrid tea, Said to be a sport of Regina Elena discovered by Nicholas Crillo, Mildale, Conn., and to be introduced by him. Plant is described as upright, of vigorous growth, with a long well formed bud and full flower, with forty-five petals opening five inches in diameter. The color clear pink, fragrance pleasant. An abundant and free bloomer, and the color clear pink is the second of the color clear pink.

grown, with forty-five petals opening five inches in diameter. The color clear plak, fragrance pleasant. An abundant and free bloomer.

Joyance. Hybrid tea. Said to be a sport of Regina Elena, discovered by Nicholas Grillo and to be introduced by him. Plant is described as upright, with vigorous growth, globular bud, opening to a full camellis-shaped flower about four inches acrosa, with about fifty petals of velvet red and moderate fragrance.

Koronet. Hybrid tea. Originated by Charles Mallerin, Varces (Isere), France: introduced by the Conard-Pyle Co., West Grove, Fa., 1941. It is considered to be a vigorous plant it upotan x discovered to be a vigorous plant it upotan x discovered to be a vigorous plant in the process of the constitution of the constitu

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12,000 Pink and White Dogwood

Cornus Florida, 3 to 4 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

Cornus Borida rubra, 2 to 3 ft., 80c; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00.

Above prices are for B&B. If wanted NR, 20% less. Red-leaved Barberry, 15 to 18 ins., 12c; 18 to 24 ins., 15c. Green-leaved Barberry, 15 to 15 ins., 10c; 18 to 24 ins., 12c.

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Abella grandiflora, 12 to 18 \$20.00 ins. 2.50 uonymus patens, 18 to 24 25.00 Euonymus patens, 15 to 24
Ins.
Jasmine, white star, 12 to 1.59
Jasmine, white star, 12 to 1.59
Jasmine, white star, 18 to 2.40
Butterfly-bush, 18 to 24
ins. heavy 4.60
Betula nigra, river birch, 12 to 18 ins. 1.60
Coraus, red-osier dogwood, 2-yr. 2 to 3 ft. 2.60
Flease send us your Want List. 25.00

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PRICE THESE OFFERS!

- 170 Tsuga Canadensis, sheared, 4 to 5 and 5 to 6 ft.
- 200 Pfitzer Juniper, 2 to 3 ft. 200 Pfitzer Juniper, 18 to 24 ins. 700 Assorted Specimen Evergreens, mostly heavy trees, to be sold as a whole.
- 1000 Weigela Rosea, heavy shrubs. 500 Weigela Eva Rathke, 2-yr. field. 1 acre assorted Peonies, about 10,000

divisions to be sold as a whole. **HUMPHREYS LANDSCAPE SERVICE**

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MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA Per 10 15 to 18 ins., B&B \$ 7.50	j.
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CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA 2 to 3 ft., B&B	į.
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Bring your truck to nursery.	
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FIKE NURSERIES. Hopkinsville, Ky.	ı.

with 40-plus petals. The color, red to pink inside of petals, with yellow center; outside, yellow. China tea and Wichuraiana fragrance. Blooms borne in clusters.

of petals, with yellow center; outside, yellow. China tea and Witchuralana fragrance. Blooms borne in clusters.

Pink Diamond. Hybrid tea. Originated by Fred H. Howard, Montebello, Cal. Said to be a seeding of two unnamed seedings. To be introduced by Lester Lovett, Little Sliver, N. J. Plant described as upright, strong and hardy. Bud long-pointed, opening to a cupped flower five to six inches in diameter, with thirty-five to forty petals of shell pink, with yellow base. Moderate fragrance. Blooms singly.

White Sweetheart. Large-dowered polyantha. Originated as a sport of Rosenelfe in the nurseries of the strength of the second of the s

singly.

Adolph Gude. Hybrid tea. Said to be a sport of Red Radiance, discovered by Adolph E. Gude, of A. Gude Sons Co., Rockville, Md., and to be introduced by that firm. Plant described as vigorous, upright and of exceptional growth, the vase-shaped bud opening to a high-centered full flower five and one-half to six inches in diameter, with thirty petals of deep rose pink. Fragrance similar to Radiance, but intensified. Blooms singly.

similar to Radiance, but intensified. Blooms singly.

Gold Rush. Climbing hybrid tea. Originated by Howard & Smith, Montebelle, Cal., as a seeding of two unnamed seedlings, to be introduced by Howard & Smith. Plant described as bushy-climbing and of vigorous growth. Long-pointed buds opening to full blooms of large size, with twenty-four petals of orange. Moderate fragrance. Blooms singly. Claimed to be distinct in color and different from any other climbing rose.

1942 ALL-AMERICA ROSES.

Publicity releases to newspapers on 1942 All-America roses were made last month by W. Ray Hastings, chairman of All-America Rose Selections. Promising varieties have been under test for two years, in official test gardens in fourteen climatic zones or sections of the country.

All these prospective introductions are regularly rated or scored, several times each season, and reported by the judges in charge, as to their vigor, habit, floriferousness, stems, foliage, bud and flower form, substance, color, fragrance and continuity of bloom.

Among all of the 1941 introductions, only one rose received All-America recommendation. This was Charlotte Armstrong, described as having "long-pointed, blood-red buds, which open into delightful double flowers of rose-Doree, each petal edge lightly penciled with silver."

Even with several times as many plants as are usually grown for the introduction of a good new rose, Charlotte Armstrong was completely sold out before planting season began last spring. Since two years are required to produce a No. 1 grade plant, and not all make that grade by any means, provision could not be made for a larger quantity to offer this season. Introducers agree not to

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WILLOW, Thurlow, 8 to 10 ft. up to 31/2-in.

Large stock of Evergreens up to 5 to

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Evergreens-Shrubs Lining-out Stock Send for Complete Trade List

W. N. SCARFF'S SONS New Carlisle, O.

Napoison, Schmidt. Windsor, Lambert, Sweet Cherry on Mazzard Stocks, 2-year. Apples, Pears, Poorman Geoseberry, Red Lake Red Currant, 2-year and larger. Lilase on own roots, 4 feet and up, transplanted. Arber-vitm, American and Oriental, 5 to 9 ft. General list.

SAMUEL FRASER NURSERY Geneseo, N. Y

KELLY'S FRUIT TREES

Complete assortment of leading varie-ties. Apple—Pear—Sweet and Sour Cherry—Plum—Quince. Send for our wholesale list.

KELLY BROS. NURSERIES

offer off-grade plants of All-America

As in 1941, only one new rose for 1942 introduction wins All-America recommendation. This is Heart's Desire, "a real and luminous red rose, both in bud form and until the last petal drops from the open flower. Many red roses burn in the sun or get a bluish cast on age, but not Heart's Desire."

"In the heat of summer," writes Mr. Hastings, "I found a tendency toward globular centers in the opening flowers. Here was an indication of its Radiance parentage, and after all. Radiance roses are the most satisfactory and most widely planted in the country. Understanding also that Crimson Glory, the most popular red rose of today, was used in producing this new variety, it dawned upon me that here was the crimson Radiance for which we have waited.

Consistent highest scoring accounts for another virtue, largely lost in the highly bred modern roses, that of fragrance.

Previous All-America Rose Selections, now in reasonable supply, include World's Fair, the blackishcrimson floribunda, or large-flowered cluster rose; the pillar or low-climbing Flash, with its most brilliant flaming scarlet flowers, and among the hybrid tea varieties, The Chief, a beautiful rose blend; California, for the richest orange; Apricot Queen, for its apricot coloring, and Dickson's Red, for an unfading red. All of these, except the climber, Flash, are so-called everblooming roses.

PLANTSMAN'S NOTEBOOK.

(Continued from page 21.)

flowers, like pink forget-me-nots, followed by a crop of larger, deep pink flowers.'

Propagating Androsaces.

(August 12, 1941.) In face of the fact that androsaces root easiest in spring when the new growths are tender and practically all the books say to propagate them then, I have of late years waited until September to do that work. It is delayed until that time for a number of reasons. not the least being the fact that the plants escape the terrible heat that nearly always overtakes them in the propagating house before they are ready to be taken out of the bench when they are propagated in spring. Cuttings taken in September in this climate and inserted in a coldframe are nearly always rooted and ready to go into winter with assurance of coming out well in the spring. Also, in face of the fact that sandy loam is usually preferred by propagators, I always use clean sand for androsaces, as I do for all specially hairy plants. If the young plants cannot be protected by sash in the frame, it is usually safer to transplant them to flats and carry them over winter under glass.

Lychnis Viscaria Splendens Flore-pleno.

(August 13, 1941.) It is too bad that a plant with so many virtues as Lychnis Viscaria splendens florepleno has to have a color that alienates the affections of many who would otherwise embrace it with joy. It is a willing plant, contenting itself under most adverse conditions and always giving a good account of itself when spring comes around and it puts on its annual show of double magenta flowers. The only way to tell if one's customers (speaking now from the neighborhood grower's point of view) will take kindly to the color is to try it out on them. Here we either have a not too critical clientele or the plants are shown under attractive conditions, for we



Milwaukie, Oregon

AZALEA MOLLIS

Outside grown, once transplanted, out of flats. 6 to 8 inches...... \$ 5.00 per 100 12 to 16 inches, many with flower bud.......\$10.00 per 100

Cash with order; no order for less than 50 plants. Free packing and shipping in U.S.

Headquarters for . . .

Fruit and Shade trees with vigorous roots and sturdy stems, Flowering trees, Weeping trees. Shrubs, Roses, Small fruits. Catalogue on request

RICH & SONS NURSERY Route 4 Hillsboro, Oregon never have any trouble selling normal propagation. It can be grown from divisions immediately after flowering.

Ranunculus Montanus.

(August 11, 1941.) This has been a most trying summer in this section, with little precipitation after the early spring rains and drying winds coupled with intense heat at times. It has, as a consequence, been a testing period for plants and has brought many interesting facts to light. One of them is the pleasing behavior of a little European buttercup, Ranunculus montanus. Buttercups are usually thought of as being either weeds or too difficult of culti-



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Write to us for our price list of Fruit Tree Seedlings and Shade and Flowering Trees.

A-No. 1 in grades and quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Combination carloads to eastern points.

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APPLE SEEDLINGS CHINESE ELM SEEDLINGS 1 and 2-year.

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BIRCH, Cut-Leaf Weeping Schwedleri, Norway MAPLE

in carload lots. Price list on request. MOTZ BROS. NURSERIES

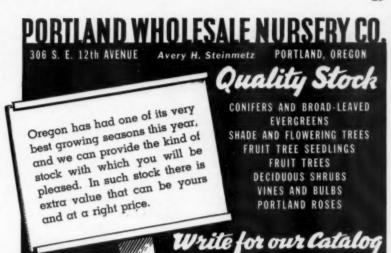
California Field-grown HEMET, CALIFORNIA

vation to be of interest to ordinary gardeners. I have grown montanus several years and after the present one can say that it belongs to neither of these classes; on the other hand, it is a pleasing little plant for leafy soil in shade, and there gives a good account of itself by producing a carpet of golden buttercups on 5-inch stems for six weeks or more in spring, commencing here usually in May. It has had to have some watering this summer, of course, and always has to be watched during dry periods, but it needs no more care than a number of more popular plants and is worth that attention from any gardener who likes out-ofthe-ordinary things. It could be grown from fall-sown seeds, but division following the spring flowering season (I forgot to mention that it gives scattering bloom during the summer and quite abundantly in autumn) is so easy and rapid that seedage would rarely be necessary.

Heliotropium Anchusæfolium.

(October 13, 1937.) Ordinarily, heliotropes are of little use to nurserymen in cold climates, and I am not sure how valuable Heliotropium anchusæfolium would be. From an experience covering three years, I rather believe, however, that it would prove a really good thing south of the Ohio, where I should expect it to be hardy, and perhaps even as far north as the Great lakes area, if it is used as an annual there. It grows naturally from Brazil into Argentina, according to the books; so it might prove quite hardy if one had material from the coldest part of its range.

From seeds started into growth in late February, plants commenced to bloom by July 1 and continued until frost. The 4-angled stems were eventually close to a foot in length, though quite prostrate; were clothed in lanceolate leaves somewhat reminiscent of a verbena, and produced clusters of lavender-violet odorless flowers. Having had no experience with it except as an annual, when it appeared happy in nearly all situations, including full sun and up to three-fourths shade, I cannot say what its requirements as a perennial would be, and the available literature has nothing to say on that point either. Propagation is easy from seeds.



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Park Executives Meet

The American Institute of Park Executives held its forty-second annual convention at New Orleans. October 6 to 9, with a large and enthusiastic gathering. Headquarters were at the Roosevelt hotel, which was turned into an indoor park for the occasion. On the mezzanine floor, next to the exhibit room, was a miniature park, with a fountain surrounded by shrubs and plants; there was a forest of palm trees in the lobby of the hotel, in the exhibit room and in the convention hall. There was also an immense oil panorama of the open-air features of Louisiana, from woodland to sea, its reality enhanced by stuffed animals and fish in lifelike poses. This decoration was the work of the conservation department of Louisiana. The flowers were the contribution of the New Orleans parkways commission. of which Felix Seeger is superintendent.

San Francisco was chosen for next year's convention. Officers were elected as follows: President, Eli A. Gallup, superintendent of parks, Ann Arbor, Mich.; vice-president, Charles G. Sauers, Cook county forest preserve district, Ill.; treasurer, Edward H. Bean, Chicago Zoological Society, Brookfield, Ill. Directors elected were Allen S. Wootton, superintendent of parks, Vancouver, B. C., and Dr. Donald Wyman, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plains, Mass.

The American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums held a breakfast session, at which all officers were reëlected.

In the address which opened the convention, President Walter L. Wirth, superintendent of parks, New Haven, Conn., stressed the importance of parks and recreation centers in such times of strain as these. He welcomed the year-old affiliate, the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums, and announced that efforts are being made to interest officials of municipally operated pools and beaches in joining the organization.

Peter A. Chopin, New Orleans florist, addressed the institute on "New Plant Material Adapted to the South." He covered the territory from the Rio Grande to the Atlantic seaboard. With the cooperation of E. A. McIlhenny, Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, La.; W. C. Griffing, Griffing Nurseries, Beaumont, Tex., and Henry H. Chase, Chase Nurseries, Chase, Ala., Mr. Chopin described some forty different plants, new or virtually new to the south. The talk was illustrated with slides.

If federal aid to state parks is curtailed, the future of such developments poses a difficult problem, said Richard Lieber, chairman of the board of directors of the National Conference of State Parks. The number of state parks has increased from 200 in 1933 to 841 at the present time, and millions of dollars have been spent on their creation by the federal government in its relief measures. If the federal government steps from under, the maintenance will be up to the states, "and the state legislatures cannot write enough money for this purpose into the budget," he said.

Among a long list of speakers were Alfred L. Boerner, Milwaukee, Wis .: H. Teuscher, Montreal, Canada; Samuel N. Baxter, Philadelphia, Pa., and P. J. van Heiningen, New Haven, Conn.

The grand ballroom of the Roosevelt hotel was devoted to the trade exhibits. There were displays by:

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., tractors.

Ferguson Sherman Equipment Mfg. Co., Dearborn, Mich., tractor mowers. Worthington Mower Co., Stroudsburg,

Pa., tractor mowers.

Murdock Mfg. & Supply Co., Cincinnati, O., drinking fountains and hydrants. Litchfield Mfg. Co., Litchfield, Mich., outdoor stoves

Jacobsen Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis., lawn

F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Inc., Milford, Conn., seeds. Bartlett Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich., tree-

trimming tools. J. E. Burke Co., Fond du Lac, Wis.,

playground equipment. Whirlwind Lawn Mower Corp., Mil-

waukee, Wis., power mowers. Standard Mfg. & Sales Corp., Lebanon,

Ind., power mowers. Ideal Power Lawn Motor Co., Lansing,

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Royer Foundry & Machine Co., Kingston, Pa., compost mixers. T. E. D.

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C.C.C. BOYS PLANT TREES.

Approximately 75,000,000 trees were planted throughout the country this spring as a part of the Department of Agriculture's national soil conservation program, H. H. Bennett, chief of the soil conservation service, reports. Two-thirds of the trees were planted by C. C. C. workers in the 391 camps supervised by the service. Farmers living in soil conservation districts planted most of the remaining 25,000,000. Most of the trees were set out in badly eroded fields, in gullies and on hilltops. Others were planted to protect stream banks, ponds, highways and areas subject to wind erosion.

Pines and black locust outnumbered other varieties because if their adaptability to most sections of the country. Other leading kinds included green ash, tulip poplar, Russian olive and Siberian elm.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia.

—Fall wholesale trade list of complete line of stock, 80 pages and cover, 6x9 inches.

Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia.—Fall wholesale trade list of full line of stock, 92 pages and cover.

E. D. Robinson, Wallingford, Conn.-General trade price list, 80 pages and cover, 41/4x81/2 inches.

Chase Nursery Co., Chase, Ala.— Trade list of ornamental stock, 88 pages

and cover, 4½x8½ inches.

Couch Bros. Nursery Co., McMinnville, Tenn.—General wholesale price list, 44 pages and cover, 33/4x81/4 inches.

Miller's Seeds Co., St. Paul, Minn.— Wholesale price list of peonies, 4 pages. Herbst Bros., New York, N. Y.— Wholesale seeds for nurserymen, 24 pages, 4x9 inches.

G. A. McKee Nurserv, Jacksonville, Tex.—Wholesale price list, 8 pages and cover, 4x83/4 inches.

Overlook Nurseries, Crichton, Ala .-Wholesale price list, 68 pages and cover, 33/4x63/4 inches.

Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan.—General wholesale price list, 44 pages and cover, 51/x83/4 inches.

Buntings' Nurseries, Selbyville, Del.—General wholesale price list, 24 pages and

cover, 33/4x9 inches.

Baker Bros. Nursery, Fort Worth, Tex. General wholesale price list, 44 pages and cover, 51/4x63/4 inches.

Eastern Shore Nurseries, Inc., Easton, Md.—Retail price list, 40 pages and cover. 4x9 inches.

OLIVER ANDERSON, who was with the Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Ga., for three years, has purchased the nursery of Mrs. Hubert F. Fisher, Sr., at Germantown, near Memphis, Tenn.



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SOUTHWESTERN NEWS.

The Smith Floral & Nursery Co. is the name of the new company at 2202 Harleton road, Marshall, Tex., owned by Arvil Smith, who was formerly employed by the Rainbow Floral Co., Marshall.

The Tulsa Greenhouse, Ltd., formerly the Tulsa Greenhouse & Floral Shop, held open house Sunday evening, October 5, at the greenhouse, 2740 East Twenty-first street, Tulsa, Okla. The owners are G. V. Voight, C. B. Arnett and C. K. Watkins.

R. P. White, secretary of the American Association of Nursery. men, met with a group of nurserymen from Nebraska and Iowa at the Fontenelle hotel, Omaha, October 8, on his way back from meetings on the Pacific coast. Some of the midwestern nurserymen requested that he stop to confer with them concerning federal regulations and legislation affecting the nursery industry.

The Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia., are constructing an addition to their storage house, 120x150 feet, of hollow tile and concrete construction. It will be used to take care of their growing mail-order business.

E. R. Taylor, of L. R. Taylor & Sons, Topeka, Kan., made the rounds of the trade in Minnesota and South Dakota recently.

Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa report excessive rains in the past few weeks. Edwin Stark, president of the A. A. N., advises that Saturday, October 4, a record-breaking rain of seven and eight-tenths inches fell at Louisiana, Mo. In spite of the terrific downpour, little damage was done. About thirty miles from Louisiana, 2,000 feet of Burlington railway track was washed out, making trains a day late. These rains hampered early fall digging, but will probably be a good thing in the long run, as they will make planting conditions ideal and raise the water table in the subsoil, which was seriously lowered during the many years of drought.

Linus K. Burton has resigned as superintendent of the N. Y. A. Nursery, at Eureka, Kan. Mr. Burton is now the extension landscape architect for Kansas State College, Manhattan.

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Iris, 50 choice sorts, 5c each; 20 all different, \$1.50. Complete general stock. Send your list. STRAND NURSERY CO., Taylors Falls, Minn.

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MINNESOTA MUMS.

For several years the horticultural division at the University of Minnesota has been doing breeding work with chrysanthemums, and during the last four years has concentrated on obtaining new garden mums that will give good bloom in late summer and early fall, before frosts arrive.

Prof. L. E. Longley and Prof. Louis Sando report: "We are now listing herewith six varieties resulting from this work. These bloom ordinarily in the period from about August 15 to September 20, although some may begin earlier and some may continue later. Not enough is known of their relative hardiness to warrant a statement about that character. However, all have survived at least one winter and one variety (Duluth) has gone through the last three Minnesota winters. So all have some degree of winter hardiness, but should be given the best possible protection in the fall."

Below is given a brief description of these varieties:

Moonglow (Minn. No. 39-14-18). A very low bushy type with dark green glossy leaves, very early, with double deep lemon-chrome 13/4-inch flowers, which cover the plant for several weeks.

Duluth (Minn. No. 37-383-4). A rather tall upright type with semidouble lemon-yellow 2-inch flowers (resembles North Star); blooms early and for a long period; very floriferous.

Harmony (Minn. No. 39-256-14). As its name indicates, it carries several tones of color. During the early season it is yellow, but later becomes strawberry pink and as the cool weather comes, a deep Brazil red. At times all these colors will be present at once. It is much like Amelia in plant form, but taller, and is covered with a mass of bloom for several weeks; flowers, two and one-quarter

Red Wing (Minn. No. 39-54-18). This is a low upright sort with rather long stems, very early; flowers are semidouble, 13/4-inch, Pompeian red in color; very floriferous.

Welcome (Minn. No. 39-57-19). One of the earliest to bloom; it is rather low, irregularly bushy; stems long, flowers semidouble, 13/4-inch, bright mallow purple.

Boreas (Minn. No. 39-80-23). This is an early double white, two inches. The plant is stiff, rather low, but stems are long; good cut flower.

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Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the set of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Of The American Nurseryman, published twice monthly, at Chicago, Ill., for October 1, 1941.

County of Cook, State of Illinois.

State of Illinois. The me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared F. R. Kilner, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of The American Nurseryman, and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers, are:
Name of—
Post-office Address—

Publisher, American Nurseryman Publishing Co., 508 8. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Editor, F. R. Kilner, 508 S. Dearborn St. Managing Editor, None, Business Manager, F. R. Kilner, 508 S. Dearborn St.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock.)

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of October, 1941. Nellie E. Ryan, Notary Public.

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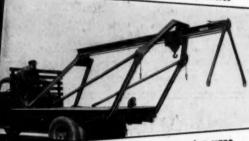
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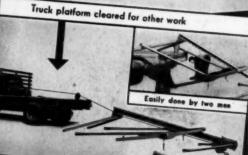


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